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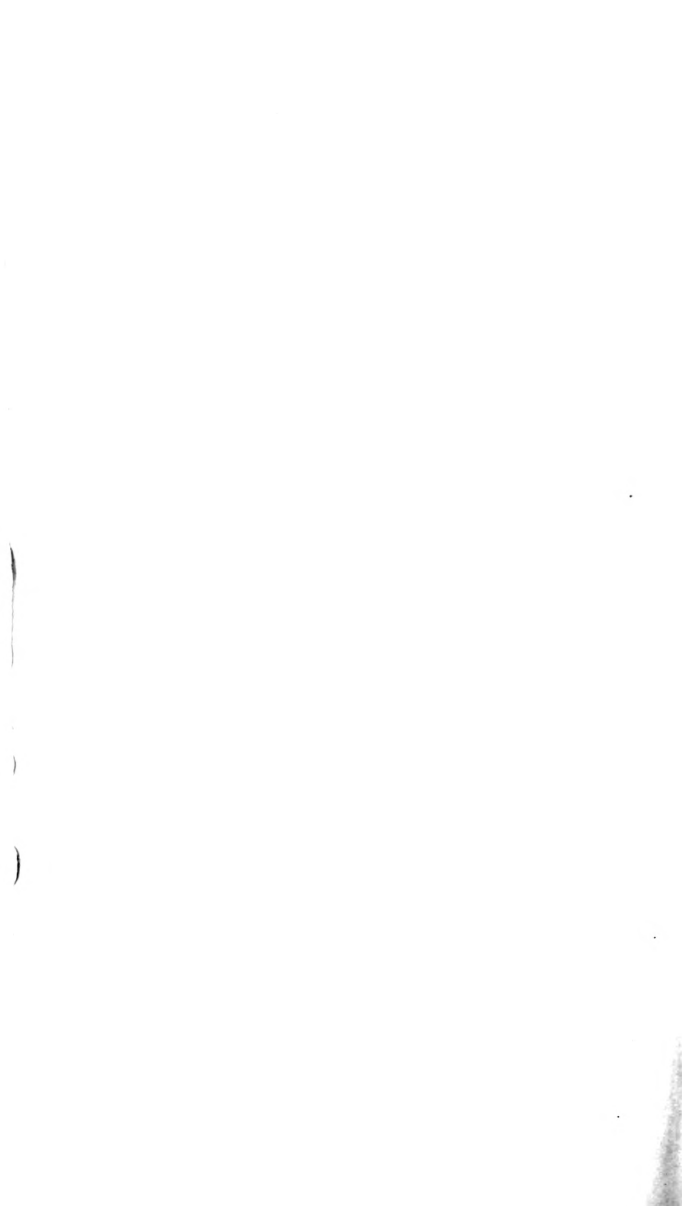


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TOURISTS' GUIDE
ROUND ABOUT
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A MAP OF THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON



SCALE OF MILES

London: Published by Edward Stanford 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

ROUND ABOUT LONDON.

HISTORICAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL,
ARCHITECTURAL, AND PICTURESQUE NOTES
SUITABLE FOR THE TOURIST,
WITHIN A CIRCLE OF TWELVE MILES.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
SPECIMENS OF SHORT WALKING EXCURSIONS AND VISITS TO
HATFIELD, KNOLE, ST. ALBANS, AND WINDSOR.

BY
A FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

With a Map and Copious Index.

FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:
EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
1878.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

The letters following the name of a place denote the postal district, as: Acton, Middlesex, W.

A.S.—Anglo-Saxon.

Abp.—Archbishop.

Bp.—Bishop.

cir.—circa; *i. e.* about.

Dec.—Decorated.

d.—died.

D.S.—Domesday Survey.

E.E.—Early English architecture.

Eccl.—Ecclesiastical.

Eliz.—Elizabeth.

ft.—feet.

Mont.—Monument.

Perp.—Perpendicular.

Pop.—Population.

Stn.—Railway Station.

temp.—tempore; *i. e.* in the time of.

GENERAL SKETCH.

SCOPE OF THIS BOOK.—The country round London is in many respects the most interesting part of England. It is not wanting either in scenery or historical associations. The student of archæology, as well as the lover of the picturesque, may be amply satisfied in an excursion which will not take him more than 12m. from London. In the following pages an attempt has been made (1) to sketch a series of excursions of this kind, few longer than may be compassed in a Saturday half-holiday; and (2) to give some particulars of every place of interest, arranged alphabetically, within a circuit of 12m., or thereabouts, from the Post Office, exclusive of those which are within a circle of 4m. round Charing Cross.

AUTHORITIES.—There have been many exhaustive works more or less of a similar kind; but as here nothing has been given but the most succinct notice, it may be worth while to direct the reader who wishes to know more of the places visited to the best topographical books. Mention is only made of those which are of serious importance, mere essays being omitted. Mr. Thorne's 'Handbook to the Environs of London' is the best—that is, the most useful—book of the kind. It gives in alphabetical order particulars of every place within 20m., and of a few beyond that distance. As it appeared after the present Guide was far advanced towards completion, it has not afforded us much help, but we are indebted to it for a few notes, acknowledged in their places. The older portion of Mr. Thorne's historical notes, like our own, has been apparently taken from Lysons, whose 'Environs,' commenced in the last century, fill four large quarto volumes, and form the most valuable and most trustworthy work on the subject. The volumes are as follows:—Vol. i. pt. 1, Towns, Villages, and Hamlets

in Surrey which are within 12m. of London; vol. i. pt. 2, those in Kent, Essex, and Herts; vol. ii. 2 pts., those in the county of Middlesex. Subsequently, Lysons published the 'Parishes in Middlesex,' which are not described in the 'Environs.' Upon these five volumes every topographical work relating to the neighbourhood of London must be founded. 'Hughson's Walks' contains very little which comes within our limits. 'Knight's London' is also chiefly confined to the town. There are county histories of Kent (Hasted, of which the Kent Archæological Society have a new edition in preparation), of Surrey (Manning and Bray), of Herts (Chauncy and Clutterbuck), and of Essex (Morant, a writer of the 17th century, and Wright, the latter very poor). There is no such history of Middlesex, but Lysons' volumes supply the want. In addition to these there are the publications of the *Kent Archæol. Soc.*, of which ten vols. have been issued to subscribers, all very valuable: of the *Surrey Archæol. Soc.*, of which 30 vols. have been issued: of the *Essex Archæol. Soc.*, which has still to earn the London topographer's thanks. The publications of the *London and Middlesex Soc.* have been for the most part extremely well illustrated, and the reader will be influenced in his judgment of the separate articles by the writer's name, but a few very valuable papers have appeared in the 'Journal.' There are, naturally, many notices of the environs of London in the Transactions of the *Soc. of Antiquaries*, the *Royal Archæol. Inst.*, and the *British Archæol. Assoc.* Nor should anyone who desires to study the subject thoroughly omit a careful examination of the facsimile Domesday Book, with the accompanying vols. of notes and translation.

MIDDLESEX.

HISTORY.—The great events which have taken place in the neighbourhood of London belong to the history of our country at large, and it will be only necessary here to make a few general observations as to the territorial divisions and those circumstances by which they have been modified. Middlesex, the smallest county in England with the exception of Rutland, supports the largest population, owing to its containing the greater part of

the suburbs of London, a city which, it must be clearly understood, is no part of the county, although entirely surrounded by it. Strictly speaking, although London has sometimes been reckoned the ancient capital of Essex, it is not the county town of Middlesex, this distinction belonging to *Brentford* (*see*). The name may either be derived from the situation of the county between Essex, Wessex, and Sussex, or from the existence of a race of "Middle Saxons." And our earliest authorities make it a kind of debatable country, covered with a vast forest, and nourishing a very scanty population. It was traversed by some of the great roads leading to London, but it is on record that in several cases these roads required special arrangements for their protection, owing to the facilities for brigandage offered by the great forest of Middlesex. Of this forest there are still remains, some of which are noticed in the following pages, and others, as Hyde Park, the Regent's Park, and St. John's Wood, are so near our eyes as to be easily overlooked. In the Domesday Survey we have the first succinct description of Middlesex as a county. We find that it contained six Hundreds—namely, Edmonton, Gore, Elthorn, Hounslow, Spelthorn, and Ossulston; and that these Hundreds were divided into upwards of 80 manors, of each of which an account is given. The Hundred of Ossulston contained a greater part of the land immediately adjoining the city, and was therefore the part most rapidly absorbed. It has disappeared from the modern lists, which stands thus—Edmonton, Elthorn, Gore, Isleworth, Kensington, and Spelthorpe or Spelthorn.

It may be worth while to remark here, with regard to so complicated a subject as manorial history, that there is reason to believe that at first the manor and the parish were conterminous, that the "home park" became gradually separated from the rest of the manor, and that a large number of new manors were created, especially as the population increased, until this subdivision was prohibited by statute in 1290. In the neighbourhood of London this subdivision went on with such rapidity as in many cases to obliterate the original manor altogether, and it has often been remarked that hardly any families remain in Middlesex which have been seated within the county for a hundred years. There is not a single landowner whose ancestor held the same land in the reign

of King Henry VII. When the Saxons first occupied London, it is probable that great empty spaces remained within the wall. By degrees these were filled up, and the population spread beyond. The wall was pushed forward to Holborn, and subsequently, as dry land appeared on the south side of the Strand, to Temple Bar. In the time of the Civil War it was found necessary to make fresh fortifications beyond the limit of inhabited streets, and a series of defences, entering Middlesex at Millbank, traversed Hyde Park, and went by "Mount" Street, Wardour Street, St. Giles', Finsbury, and Mile End, to Stepney. Now these boundaries have been largely overpassed, and in order to get "out of town" we must make a circle of four miles at least from Charing Cross to exclude such urban places as Kensington, Marylebone, or Hackney. The history, therefore, of Middlesex is the history of the growth of London. As showing what this growth has been, it is worth while to give the population of a few parishes in 1809 and in 1871. Lysons gives the number of houses in parishes, with a view to enable a rough estimate to be made. From a comparison of his table with the numbers of the population as given in the last Census, it is easy to gather an idea of the increase. Thus Friern Barnet, which in 1809 contained 80 houses, has now a population of 4347 persons. Kingsbury and Edgware, on the other hand, are pretty stationary. Twyford, in Lysons' time, is returned as containing 2 houses; Mr. Thorne says there are now 8. In the adjoining parish of Perivale there were in 1809 only 5 houses; in 1871, 7 and 33 inhabitants. Against a few places which thus remain but little influenced, we must put the enormous populations of such parishes as St. Pancras, which in 1809 contained only 5550 houses, but has now upwards of 24,000; St. Marylebone had 8330, and has now 16,340; Limehouse had 1204, and has now 4083; Kensington had 1500, and has now nearly 38,000; Chelsea had 2600, and has now four times as many; while Fulham, which seventy years ago had about 800 houses, has now nearly 3500.

The great Middlesex forest remained until after the dissolution of the monasteries, to which a great part had belonged. The Abbey of St. Albans owned the "South Haw," an immense tract round Barnet. The Abbey of Westminster had Hyde, Kensington, and Hampstead;

the Knights Hospitallers, St. John's Wood and Tyburn Heath; and other hunting grounds were in possession of St. Paul's Cathedral and its prebendaries. At the Reformation almost all this property came to the Crown, and an immense estate in the suburbs is still, on this account, Crown land. But the chief estates were sold or granted away by Henry VIII. and James I., especially the latter, who when he came to the throne could ride on his own land from Whitehall by St. James's, through Hyde Park and St. Marylebone to St. Pancras. Henry VIII. sold or granted away Hampstead, and his son, Edward VI., Stepney. The more distant manors were likewise alienated, and by degrees subdivided, until very few estates remained complete as they were in the 16th century. The number of small freeholders in Middlesex is, however, much lessened by the existence of such great estates as those of the Dukes of Westminster, Bedford, and Portland, Lords Portman, Southampton, Camden, and others, upon whose land no small freeholds can exist. As these estates are close about the city on the N., people who wish for land on which to build are driven farther off, into Kent or Surrey, and to this cause must in part be attributed the popularity of the southern suburbs for villa builders.

With respect to architectural and other monuments now remaining in Middlesex, the fate of the old families may be taken as symbolical. Just as the estates have gone from one family to another, and have been divided and laid out and built over, so the churches and houses have undergone constant changes, and there does not remain within the boundaries of Middlesex a single great building which dates from the 14th century, if we except Westminster Abbey. The churches were at first very small and poor. The country, as we have said, was sparsely inhabited. Building stone was not to be had; and there is not now a single first-rate parish church—not one to be compared, for instance, with such buildings as the great minsters of Somersetshire or Yorkshire, where good stone was abundant. Of manor houses, too, very few of any antiquity remain. Of such remains as barrows, camps, and earthworks, prehistoric Roman or Saxon, there are one or two, but they are not easily preserved where building is active, and though Primrose Hill remains, the camp at St. Pancras has dis-

appeared. On the other hand, Middlesex abounds in places which are of interest on account of their having been the scenes of great events, and a short list, alphabetically arranged, of such places within the 12m. circle is subjoined:—

ACTON.—Defeat of Royalists by Earl of Essex, 1642.

BRENTFORD.—Defeat of Danes by Edmund, 1016. Defeat of Parliamentary army by Prince Rupert, 1642.

CHISWICK.—Residence of Hogarth till his death, 1764. In Chiswick House d. C. J. Fox, 1806, and Geo. Canning, 1827.

EDGWARE.—Site of forge where Handel heard the “Harmonious Blacksmith.”

EDMONTON.—Burial place of Charles Lamb, d. 1834.

FINCHLEY.—Where Jack Sheppard was captured, 1724. Resting place of Monk’s army, 1660. The “Guards March to Finchley,” to meet the Pretender, caricatured by Hogarth, 1745.

FULHAM.—Residence of Bps. of London for at least 1000 years. At North End, Richardson wrote ‘Clarissa Harlow,’ &c.

GREENFORD GREEN.—Where aniline dyes were first used.

HADLEY COMMON.—Site of so-called “Battle of Barnet,” 1471, where the King-maker was defeated and slain.

HAMMERSMITH.—Where, in Brandenburg House, Queen Caroline resided during her trial, 1820.

HAMPSTEAD.—Where Keats wrote the “Ode to a Nightingale.”

HAMPTON COURT.—Where council met which condemned Mary Stuart, 1568; scene of conference between Prelates and Presbyterians, 1604; in the Park William III. had his fatal fall, 1702.

HARROW.—At the school Byron, Sheridan, Perceval, Peel, Palmerston, &c., were educated.

HESTON.—Where, at Spring Grove, died Sir Joseph Banks, 1820.

HIGHGATE.—Where Whittington heard Bow bells; where Lord Bacon d. 1626, and Coleridge, the poet, 1834.

HORNSEY.—Where the Duke of Gloucester lived when the Duchess and others were said to have bewitched Henry VI. Samuel Rogers buried, 1855.

HOUNSLOW.—Where the army of James II. was encamped during the trial of the bishops in 1687.

ISLEWORTH.—Where, in Sion House, the crown was offered to Lady Jane Grey.

OSTERLEY.—Where Sir Thos. Gresham entertained Queen Elizabeth, 1578.

TOTTENHAM.—Where two divisions of the manor belonged respectively to Bruce and Baliol. Bruce Castle was the school where Sir Rowland Hill taught before he invented postage stamps.

TWICKENHAM.—The birthplace of Queen Anne, 1664. Here Kneller died 1723, and Pope, 1744.

GEOLOGY.—The greater part of Middlesex, and all the portion within the 12m. circle, is situated in the London clay, which in a few places is surmounted by a bed of sand, or one of sand and gravel of varying thickness. Such beds occur on the summits of Highgate, Hampstead, and Harrow Hills, where a cap of Bagshot sand lies on a gravelly clay bed, and that again on the London clay. Chiswick, Fulham, and Hammersmith are on brick earth, which also occurs at Islington and Highbury. A range of heights runs from the Brent near Hendon, to the Lea, E. of Stoke Newington; among them are Hampstead, 430 ft.; Highgate, 412; Muswell, 335; Crouch, 226; Stamford, 97, and other hills. North of this range, as far as Barnet, glacial drift beds occur, rich in fossils, and sometimes, as at Finchley, of considerable interest from the position of the strata. In ancient, but not prehistoric, times a number of streams took their rise north of London, but almost all have now disappeared. The Brent, on the west, rises at Mill Hill, near Finchley, and flows into the Thames at Brentford. The Lea, which separates Essex from Middlesex, was formerly a tidal estuary, but is now much reduced, and divided into a number of small streams, most of them canalized. There is no river between these two, but the Westbourn, Kilbourn, Tybourn, St. Marybourn, and especially the Holebourn, which became towards the end of its course the Fleet river, may be mentioned as having existed. The Walbrook divided the City into two parts, and some have made the Sherbourn a stream, but it was probably only the fosse of a fortress. The course of the Thames through the environs of London may be noticed here. It first reaches Middlesex at a lock a little west of Staines. At Kingston it enters the 12m. circle. It then runs nearly due N., but by a winding course to Brentford, where it turns to the E. and enters the 4m. circle at Wandsworth. Its width at Chiswick, opposite Barnes, is only 340 ft. At Hammersmith it is 525 ft.; at Fulham, 820; and above the junction of the Lea, at the Isle of Dogs, it has expanded to 1350 feet. Opposite Victoria Docks it attains its greatest width within the 12m. circle—namely, 2200 ft.

ESSEX.

HISTORY.—As in the neighbouring county of Middlesex, a great part of that district of Essex which lies within the 12m. circle was covered with forest, and so remained almost until our own day. It was only in 1851 that leave was obtained from Parliament to cut down Hainault Forest, and, owing to the exertions of the Corporation of London, a portion of Epping Forest still remains. The great manors of Barking and Dagenham, which from time immemorial belonged to the Abbey of Barking, comprised nearly all the land within our limits, and its history is singularly uneventful, except as forming part of a kingdom, that of the East Saxons, whose capital seems usually to have been London. The Bishops of London were, until 1845, Bishops of Essex, having their cathedral at St. Paul's, in which church the earliest Christian kings of Essex were buried. In the Middle Ages the western parts of Essex were more popular with rich London citizens for villa residences than they are now, and are comparatively rich in fine old houses; many were also built during the 17th and 18th centuries, and the tourist in search of "Queen Anne" cannot do better than visit Ilford, Barking, or Walthamstow. Among the places of historical interest within 12m. may be mentioned the following:—

BARKING.—Site of the chief and oldest abbey for women in England.

DAGENHAM.—Where, in 1376, an inundation covered an immense tract, partially reclaimed by embankments since. The annual inspection of the bank originated the ministerial fish dinner now eaten at Greenwich.

EAST HAM.—Where, at Plashet, Mrs. Fry lived for many years.

EPPING.—The scene of the annual hunt on Easter Monday, discontinued in 1853.

HAVERING.—Where Edward the Confessor was warned of his death by St. John, according to the legend.

HIGH BEECH.—Where Tennyson wrote 'Locksley Hall,' 'The Talking Oak,' &c.

PLAISTOW.—Where, in the Friends' Meeting House, now the Board School, Elizabeth Fry sometimes preached.

STRATFORD.—Where Queen Matilda built a bridge in the 12th century.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—Where Harold was buried, 1066.

GEOLOGY.—The estuary of the Lea, which forms the boundary between Essex and Middlesex, is now only marked by a number of small streams which flow into the Thames, E. of the Isle of Dogs, which, with the flat meadows N., extending as far as Tottenham, may be reckoned the delta of the Lea. In all this district the soil is a rich peaty alluvium. It is bordered on the E. by a line of low sand hills, and the rest of the district is either sandy or gravelly, except along the border of the Thames, where the peat is again present, and in the neighbourhood of Snarebrook, where clay, sandy clay, and brick earth alternate with the sand, along a line of heights, some of which reach an elevation, as at Walthamstow, of 100 feet. Discoveries of mammalians of large size have been made along the valley of the Lea from time to time, belonging to the pleistocene and post-pliocene periods, and also a large number of both flint and bronze implements. At Ilford similar remains have been found in the lower brick earth underlying the gravel, including the teeth of as many as 100 elephants, besides 16 other species. These examples were presented by Sir A. Brady to the British Museum.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HISTORY.—So small a portion of this county enters into the 12m. circle that a very brief notice only will be appropriate here: but among the most interesting excursions in the vicinity of London will be found those to St. Albans and Hatfield, both in Herts. The name of the county has been a subject of controversy. It has been taken to refer to the wooded condition of the greater part of its surface, and to the forest inhabitants. Hartford, A.S. *Heortforda*, is the usual derivation. But the name of Hertingfordbury, a parish situated close to the county town, may be taken to point to a mark of the Hartingas, and so give the name a different origin. The portion which comes within our limits divides Whetstone from Monken Hadley, both in Middlesex, and contains several places of note, such as Totteridge, part of Southgate, Chipping Barnet, and East Barnet. It is about 6m. wide from N.W. to S.E., and about 2½m. from N. to S. A few miles to the eastward, again, a portion of Cheshunt and Waltham Cross come within the circle,

including Theobald's Park, so celebrated for its (now departed) magnificence under James I.

The geology of these small portions of Hertfordshire offers no feature of interest. Clay and gravel, in various proportions, everywhere form the soil.

KENT.

HISTORY.—A very small district of this great county comes within our limits. Like London, Kent retains its Celtic name. The western portion, next to London, and forming the original diocese of Rochester, was under the Saxons the small and obscure kingdom of West Kent. Mr. Bevan has summarized the history of the county in his 'Tourist's Guide to Kent,' and it will only be necessary here to point out a few of the sites of historical interest in the small portion included by the 12m. circle.

BROMLEY.—Long the residence of the Bps. of Rochester.

CHISLEHURST.—Where Napoleon III. d. 1873.

CRAYFORD.—Where Hengest and his son defeated the Britons, 457.

DEPTFORD.—Where Peter the Great studied shipbuilding, 1698.

ELTHAM.—Favourite residence of Edward IV. and Henry VII.

GREENWICH.—Birthplace of Henry VIII., 1491; Queen Mary, 1516; Queen Elizabeth, 1533. Here Edward VI. d. 1553. On Blackheath, Wat. Tyler encamped, 1381, and Jack Cade, 1449.

HAYES.—Where Earl of Chatham d. 1779, and William Pitt b. 1757.

KESTON.—Favourite residence of William Pitt.

GEOLOGY.—There is more variety in the geological features of the right bank of the Thames than in those of the left. At Deptford and N. of Greenwich along the river bank, there are deep peaty marshes, interrupted at Woolwich, where the strata of chalk and greensand come down to the water's edge; but the marsh recommences at Plumstead, just beyond. The marshes have for the most part a coating of clay, in places as much as 10 ft. thick, and under it, in the peat, organic remains are frequently found. At Erith the Thanet sands may be studied, as well as the formations known as the Woolwich, Reading, and Oldhaven beds. South of this coast-line the hills rise to a considerable height, Greenwich reaching 145 ft., and Shooter's Hill 210 ft. Between this and Eltham the chalk, London clay, and greensand are much mixed, the palace at Eltham being on sand, the Great Park on chalk, and the Middle Park on clay. The

chalk increases in frequency towards the south, and except for occasional beds of brick earth and gravel, forms the soil of the rest of the district. The Ravensbourne rises at Keston, and, passing through Bromley and Lewisham, falls into the Thames at Deptford. The Cray rises near Orpington, and passes in order through St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, Bexley, and Crayford, and joins the Darent at Joyce's Green, about 1m. from the Thames.

SURREY.

HISTORY.—Including as it does the great suburban districts surrounding Southwark, Lambeth, Camberwell, and Bermondsey, the small division of Surrey comprised in our circle of 12m. contains some of the most remarkable places in English history. As this forms so inconsiderable a part of the whole county, it may be best to give merely a list of the principal historical sites, premising that the name of the county is derived from that of the obscure Saxon kingdom of Surrey, and may refer to its situation. Southwark is on the South, or Southern, Ey, still commemorated in the name of the church of St. Mary, Over-ey. In old English the kingdom was "Sutherege," and later, the county "Sutherey."

BARNES.—Where, on three occasions, Sir F. Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth.

CARSHALTON.—Where Dr. Radcliffe d. 1714.

CROYDON.—Long the residence of the Abps. of Canterbury; where Abp. Parker received Queen Elizabeth in 1573.

KEW.—Where Princess Dowager, mother of George III., founded the Botanical Gardens.

KINGSTON.—Where several early kings were crowned, 924–1016; where Sir T. Wyatt crossed the Thames in 1554.

MERTON.—Where Lord Nelson lived, 1801–1805.

NONSUCH, near Cheam, now pulled down; favourite residence of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

PETERSHAM.—Scene of Jeannie Deans's interview with the Duke of Argyll.

PUTNEY.—Birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; and of Edward Gibbon, historian, b. 1737. Here William Pitt d. 1806.

RICHMOND.—Where Henry VII. d., 1509; Queen Elizabeth, 1603; Dean Colet, 1519; Thomson, poet, 1748.

STREATHAM.—Where Dr. Johnson visited the Thrales.

WIMBLEDON, probably same as Wibbandune, where Ceawlin, King of Wessex, defeated Ethelbert, King of Kent, 568. Here Lord Burleigh lived while he was Secretary.

GEOLOGY.—Few counties in England have had more attention paid to their geological history, and the reader may be referred to the works of Mantell, Buckland, Lyell, Dawkins, &c. The part of Surrey which lies within 12 miles of London presents features of nearly all the formations. The bank of the Thames is chiefly of the eocene period, consisting of Bagshot sands and London clay. Farther south we come to the cretaceous, or chalky deposits, which may be best seen between Croydon on the E. and Banstead on the W., the stratification being well exposed by a railway cutting at Caterham Junc. Stn. The Wealden strata do not come within the 12m. circle. The alluvial beds about Streatham and Tooting should be noticed, and there are other post-tertiary deposits near the bank of the river which yield interesting recent fossils. For the most part, however, these deposits are now built over, and difficult of examination. Peat may be found between the range of hills of which Sydenham is the most remarkable, and the river's edge, much of Southwark and adjacent suburbs lying at the water level, or even below it at high tides. A group of high hills bounds this district on the south, and formed no doubt at one time the southern, as Highgate and Hampstead Hills were the northern, banks of a great inland lagoon. They are Brixton, Tulse, Herne, Redpost, Denmark, and Telegraph Hills, making an inner line; and Balham, Streatham, Norwood, Sydenham, Forest, Honour Oak, and Nunhead Hills forming an outer line; both lines meeting at the county border, near Deptford. All these eminences are mainly of the London clay, but interspersed with isolated beds of sand, sometimes of the Bagshot, and sometimes of a more alluvial deposit. Persons choosing a residence in the suburbs of London on this side should make careful examination of the geological formation of the site, as the healthiness of a house often greatly depends upon its standing on the sand rather than the clay, although the two formations are closely interwoven, so to speak, in this district, and are not distinguished, in consequence, on the geological map.

ROUND ABOUT LONDON.

Abbey Wood, Kent. (S.E.)

13m. from Charing Cross Stn.

Is named from the ruins of Lesnes Abbey (Augustinian Canons), which now consist only of a wall, part of the Refectory. The southern outfall of the main drainage of London is in the marshes at Crossness, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of railway station. (See *Plumstead*.)

Acton, Middlesex. (W.)

5m. from Paddington Stn. Pop. 8400.

Sometimes called WEST ACTON.

HISTORY.—This manor, with Ealing, was probably included in Fulham at the time of Domesday Survey; belongs to the Bishop of London. A battle between the Earl of Essex and the forces of Charles I. under the Earl of Warwick took place at the southern side of the parish, now called Acton Green. A procession consisting of 300 coaches from the City of London met Cromwell at Acton on his return from Worcester, and presented, by the Recorder, a congratulatory address.

The eminent residents have been :—Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist Divine, in a house near the church (now pulled down); Sir Matthew Hale, General Skippon, one of Cromwell's House of Lords; in the same house afterwards lived Lady Derwentwater, who is said to have been here when the Earl was beheaded; at Fordhook, at the western end of the town, Fielding, the novelist; at Fairlawn, J. B. Nichols, the antiquary. Among the rectors have been Philip Nye, the Puritan, mentioned by Butler in *Hudibras*; Ryves, author of the '*Mercurius Rusticus*'; Edward Parry, son of Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer, and now Bishop of Dover.

The CHURCH was rebuilt in 1865, except the tower, which is 100 years older. In the former church Baxter attended service and occasionally preached. Register commences in 1539. The living is a rectory, worth 650*l.*, in the gift of the Bp. of London.

Addington, Surrey.

2½m. from South Croydon Stn., 10m. from Victoria Stn.
Pop. 639.

HISTORY.—Called *Edintone* in D.S., when it contained two manors; one belonged afterwards to the Knights Templars; the other, known as Bardolph's, was given by William I. to Tezelin, his cook, to be held by the tenure of presenting a dish at the Coronation, called *hastias*, perhaps "hasty pudding." W. Leigh Spencer presented a dish of pottage at the coronation of George III. The manor in 1808 was sold by W. Coles to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Sutton) as a summer residence instead of Croydon. It is said that Abp. Howley, being displeased at the destruction of his gardens at Lambeth by the smoke, made this his chief residence, and bestowed much attention on improving the park. The original house was on Castle Hill. A second mansion was built at the foot, on which was this inscription—

"In fourteen hundred and none
Here was neither stick nor stone;
In fourteen hundred and three
The goodly building which you see."

This "goodly building" was pulled down about 1780, when the present manor-house, about ½ m. off, was finished; in 1830 Abp. Howley added the chapel, library and other rooms to suit it to his official position.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's).—Exterior modern, having been repaired by Alderman Trecothick, 1773, and by Abp. Howley, 1843. Interior: chancel, Norman; Nave, E.E. Monuments: brasses of John Leigh, 1509; his widow, Isabel Harvey, 1544; Thos. Hatteclyff and Anne, his wife, 1540. Effigies of Nicholas Leigh, 1565, and Anne Carew, his wife; John Leigh, 1576, and Joan Oliph, his wife; Sir Oliph Leigh and Jane Browne, his wife, 1611. Urn and tablet to Barlow Trecothick, 1775. Tablet to Abp. Sutton, 1828. Altar tomb to Abp. Howley, 1848. Tablet to Abp. Sumner. In the churchyard are the gravestones of

Viscount Canterbury, 1848, Speaker from 1817 to 1835; and of Abp. Longley, 1868. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Archbishop, and worth 250*l.* per annum.

Addington is a pleasant walk of 3*m.* S. by E. from the East Croydon Stn. by Shirley, passing Addiscombe on the left, soon after leaving Croydon (*see* ADDISCOMBE, *under* CROYDON). On the common have been found a number of prehistoric barrows.

The Park is best reached from the South Croydon Stn., by Combe Lane and pleasant paths over the hill, from which there is a fine view.

Addiscombe, Surrey. *See* CROYDON.

Aldborough, Essex.

2m. N.E. from Ilford Stn., 7½m. from Liverpool St. Stn.
Pop. 430.

Formerly a portion of the parish of Barking, and consisting of forest land, in which stood a good house, Aldborough Hatch, or Gate; but now a separate district, with a large model farm.

The CHURCH (St. Peter's) was built in 1863.

Anerley, Surrey. (S.E.)

7½m. from London Bridge Stn.

A modern hamlet of villas, at the entrance of the grounds of the Crystal Palace. Name said to be derived from the Scottish "anely," lonely, owing to its former secluded position.

Barking, Essex.

8m. from Liverpool St. Stn., or from Fenchurch St. Stn.
Pop. of present par., 6059.

HISTORY. — Called *Berchinga* in D.S. Probably the "mark" of the *Beorcingas*, an East Saxon tribe. The parish was 30*m.* in circumference at the beginning of this century, but has been largely reduced by successive divisions of districts (*see* GREAT ILFORD, BARKING SIDE, and ALDBOROUGH). The manor belonged from time immemorial to the Abbey, founded, according to tradition, in 670 by Erkenwald, Bishop of London. A charter granting land to the convent is among the most ancient documents of the kind in existence (Cott. MSS., Aug. ii. 26), probably dating from the fourth quarter of the 7th century.

Another charter in existence is a grant by William I., who had laid his "cultellum" (knife or dagger) on the altar as a pledge. The first abbess was Ethelburga, or Hedilburga, sister of Erkenwald. She and her brother were both subsequently canonized. The abbey was burned by the Danes, 870. Rebuilt about 950 by King Edgar. Five abbesses were canonized before the Norman Conquest. Mary, sister of Abp. Becket, was abbess in the reign of Henry II. Eleanor de Bohun, widow of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, d. in the convent in 1399. A petition to King Henry VI. in 1441, complains that the "school fees" of his young step-brothers, the sons of Owen Tudor and Katherine of France, had not been paid for two years, during which they had lived at the Abbey, at the expense of the abbess. The last abbess was Dorothy Barley, who surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1539. The revenues were valued at 1084*l.*, equal to upwards of 20,000*l.* a year now, but the great power and wealth of the house cannot be estimated by money. The abbess was a peeress of the realm, the owner of "thirteen knights fees and a half," the lady of Becontree and Barnstaple Hundreds, of 27 manors, and the patroness of 15 livings, including All-Hallows, Barking, near the Tower, and St. Margaret, Lothbury, receiving a pension of 200 marks. She had houses in London, at Ingatestone, and other places, and lived in great state, with her private chaplains, esquires, gentlemen, ladies, clerks, and other subordinate attendants. She took precedence of all other abbesses, and was often of noble or royal blood. At the Reformation the monastery was suffered to decay. The only vestige now remaining is the E.E. archway by which entrance is obtained to a market garden. The abbey stood on the N. side of the church, and included a noble church of its own, according to excavations made in the last century, 170 ft. long.

The CHURCH (St. Margaret's).—There is an ancient gate to the churchyard, known as the Fire Bell Gate; a chapel dedicated to the "Holy Rood" is over the archway. The style is Late Decorated. The church presents few features of interest, but the view from the top of the tower is fine on a clear day. It is 72 feet high. There are six unimportant brasses. The monuments are not very interesting. S. of chancel is that of Sir Charles Montague, of Cranbrook, d. 1625. The living is a

vicarage in the gift of All Souls', Oxon, and is worth 830*l.* a year. The register begins in 1558.

There is little of interest in the town. Although the outfall of the northern main drainage of London is close by, the streets are full of bad smells, and the drainage very imperfect. A long embankment brings the pipes from Bow across the marshes of the Lea to Barking Creek. The embankment is constructed of concrete, but is covered with grass, except where it crosses one of the arms of the river by means of a bridge or aqueduct. The pumping station is very conspicuous from its Oriental design and the tall minarets, really chimneys, by which it is flanked. The works were opened by the Prince of Wales in 1865. An immense reservoir holding 39 million gallons of sewage is discharged into the Thames at the rate of about 10 million cubic feet per day.

1m. S.E. is Eastbury House, recently restored. It is "an ancient and very spacious brick edifice," built in the 16th century. Lord Monteagle resided in the parish about the time of the Gunpowder Plot, and is said to have occupied this house. But he was at Hoxton when he received the famous letter.

Barking Side is 5m. from the town. It contains a modern church, and is a separate ecclesiastical district. The famous Fairlop Fair was formerly held here on the first Friday in July. Fairlop Oak, which in Gilpin's time overshadowed a space of 300 ft. in circumference, was blown down in 1820.

A large portion of *Hainault Forest* was in the manor and parish of Barking. It belonged to the Crown, and was disafforested in 1851, the trees, about 100,000 in number, being felled, and the ground drained, fenced, and laid out in farms.

Barnes, Surrey. (S.W.)

7m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 5000.

A small parish, situated between Putney (E.) and Mortlake (W.), on the bank of the Thames. It occupies the peninsula formed by the river in its bend, between Mortlake and Putney. The manor has belonged to the Chapter of St. Paul's from time immemorial.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) used to be considered one of the oldest in the neighbourhood of London, but has been so thoroughly restored as to present no features of

interest. On the exterior *see* the tomb of Edward Rose, d. 1653, who left 20*l.* to the parish to buy an acre of land for the benefit of the poor, and to keep the rose trees alive on his grave. There are some quaint tablets. The register dates from 1538. The living is a rectory; patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; income, 415*l.*

Barnes Common almost adjoins Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common, and the excursionist may follow several pleasant roads to Richmond Park. In Milbourne House on the Common lived Fielding, the novelist.

Barn Elms is seen on the right from the railway on reaching Barnes Common Stn. Here on three occasions Sir F. Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth. Cowley, the poet, lived in the Park in 1663 and following years, and Pepys visited him here. It was here that Buckingham killed Shrewsbury in a duel in 1678, when Lady Shrewsbury is said to have held Buckingham's horse, disguised as a groom. The famous portraits of the Kit-Cat Club were hung in a room built for them at Barn Elms, which Tonson rented. He died here in 1735. The portraits are preserved by his descendants at Bayfordbury Park, near Hertford. They are forty-two in number, and include many remarkable persons of the Queen Anne period.

Barnet, Herts.

11m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop. 3800.

Also known as CHIPPING BARNET and HIGH BARNET, to distinguish it from FRIERN BARNET, in Middlesex, and EAST BARNET, the adjoining parish. All are in N. postal district except the first.

HISTORY.—This parish with East Barnet formed a single manor in the possession of the Abbey of St. Albans, the whole surface being probably covered by the South Haw, or wood, which was a relic of the ancient forest, on the north side of London. The wood, which harboured robbers, was cleared for a certain space on each side of the high road by Abbot Leofstan, of St. Albans, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The battle of Barnet was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471, between Edward IV. and the "King-maker." An obelisk, which stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the town, commemorates the battle. Hadley, or Monken Hadley Green, seems to be the exact place. Warwick was killed, and his army defeated.

The CHURCH (St. John the Baptist).—Erected in or before the beginning of the 15th century, by Abbot de la Moote, of St. Albans. A handsome edifice, well situated, originally built in the Perp. style. Some features of the Stuart period, including a vestry, were added cir. 1629. But a thorough restoration has entirely altered its ancient character, the chancel and other parts having been rebuilt in 1874. The old church, according to an inscription in the nave, was *founded* by John Beauchamp. He may have been the architect, but more probably he was a contributor to the expenses. There are some quaint monuments of the Ravenscrofts. *See* an epitaph on Thomasin Ravenscroft, d. 1611. Till lately this church was a curacy to East Barnet.

The town was of great resort in coaching days, and declined at the introduction of railways, but is now reviving. The street, with Monken Hadley to the N., stretches about 1½ m. along the road. In Wood Street is an almshouse, Jesus Hospital, founded by James Ravenscroft in 1679, and another named after its founder, John Garrett, a hundred years later. They are for six poor women each, the qualification for the Jesus Hospital being peculiar, as the women are not to be addicted to sorcery, witchcraft, or charming. There is also, in the same street, a school founded by Queen Elizabeth. There are other charitable foundations of more modern date, including the Leathersellers' Almshouses, erected in 1843, and a school, &c., supported by the Patriotic Fund.

Monken Hadley closely adjoins Barnet on the north. (*See.*)

East Barnet lies 1 m. E. of the high road, about 2 m. from Chipping Barnet, and about ½ m. S. of Barnet Stn. G.N.R. It was not a separate parish until some time in the 15th century, when the church was built at Chipping Barnet, and the livings were only finally separated a few years ago. It is now a rectory: patron, the Crown; income, 360*l.* The church (St. Mary's) present a strange mixture of styles, but has few features of interest. *See* monument to General Prevost, a Genevan by birth, who defended Savannah against the French and Americans in 1779. He d. 1786. Also to Julia Dechar, d. 1793, with a quaint epitaph, commencing—

“ Within the jaws of this relentless tomb,
The beauteous Julia meets an early doom.”

The register of baptisms commences in 1553; of burials 1568; of marriages 1582. Among the burials is that of Sir Alex. Comyns, Bt., 1775, an eccentric character, who, owing to a dream of his wife's, visited America in 1729, and by some means persuaded the Cherokee Indians to crown him their chief. He returned to England the following year, and brought six Indian chiefs with him, whom he presented to George II. at Windsor. He was a visionary schemer, but engaged much attention in his time, and eventually became a pensioner at the Charter House. His son of the same name was a lunatic. Angus Macaulay, author of 'Rudiments of Political Science,' was buried here in 1797. Thomson, the poet, was tutor in the family of Lord Binning, at the manor house. An industrial school, "The Country Home," is near the church. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, lived at *Belmont House*. Lady Arabella Stuart was confined in the house of Thomas Conyers, at East Barnet, in 1611, and escaped in men's apparel.

Friern Barnet is still farther south, and is across the border of Middlesex, about 8m. from London, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the north road and 3m. from Chipping Barnet. The manor was early part of the estate of the Knights of St. John. The manor house is still standing, but is much altered. Here the famous Chief Justice Popham resided. The church (St. James's) is small but very ancient, presenting several Norman features, especially the doorway. The nave is E.E., the chancel, Dec. There have been modern additions. See fine elm in churchyard and yew by E. end. The living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and is a rectory worth 290*l.* a year. The register dates from 1674. Thomas Cavendish, father of William Cavendish, servant to Card. Wolsey, and founder of the Devonshire family, had an estate in the parish. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is *Whetstone* (Totteridge Stn. G.N.R.), now a separate ecclesiastical district comprising part of Finchley. The church is Modern and poor. Between Whetstone and Friern Barnet see Campe's Almshouses, founded 1612, but spoilt by "restoration" in 1843. Between Whetstone and *Colney Hatch* on the E. of the railway is the Great Northern Cemetery, and on the west side of the railway near Colney Hatch Stn. is the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum. It covers 25 acres and accommodates 2000 patients. It was opened in 1851, but has been enlarged. The front is 1881 ft. long. The farm

and exercise grounds occupy about 250 acres. The annual expenditure is about 60,000*l*. The presence of the asylum being unfavourable to the district as a site for villas, the parish has been named "New Southgate," and a church (St. Paul's), recently erected, bears that title. It is a district, strictly speaking, of Friern Barnet. The country south of Colney Hatch on both sides of the line is very diversified, and well wooded. Muswell Hill, with the unfortunate Alexandra Palace, and Coalfall Wood are pleasing features in the landscape. (See *Muswell Hill, Southgate, Hornsey, &c.*)

Beckenham, Kent.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *m.* from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 6000.

The most pleasant route to Beckenham in summer is by the New Kent Road, New Cross, Lee, Lewisham, Bushey Green, Southend, to an inn near the church and railway station. A coach sometimes runs from Piccadilly.

HISTORY.—Called Bacheham in D.S. It formed part of the vast possessions of Odo, Bp. of Bayeux. Frederick St. John, Visct. Bolingbroke, sold it to John Cator, Esq., in 1773, and it still belongs to his heirs. One of them built the present Beckenham Place, in the park on the E. side of the coach route. It occupies the place of an older manor house, rented by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. Here he entertained his royal brother-in-law with great magnificence. It is on record that Edward Gibbon and Pitt passed a day together at Eden Farm, now called Eden Park (about 1*m.* S. of Stn.), in 1790. At Shortlands (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* S. of station, near Shortlands Stn.), was born George Grote, the historian, in 1794.

The CHURCH (St. George's) stands in a well-kept churchyard, in which a fine avenue of yew trees leads from the *ancient* lich-gate to the church porch. The building is of all ages from E.E. to the 17th century. Some of the monuments are very interesting. That to Lady Hoare, S. of chancel, is by Flaxman. There is an epitaph by Gray on Mrs. Jane Clerke. A tablet commemorates Capt. Hedley Vicars, 97th regiment, killed in the Crimea, whose biography by Miss Marsh gave him a posthumous celebrity. The authoress's father was rector of Beckenham for many years. There are also monuments to the families of Style, Burrell, Damsell, &c., and four brasses. In the churchyard are the graves of Edward King, the

antiquary, and of several people of one hundred years of age and upwards, including Margaret Finch, 109, celebrated as the Gipsy Queen, from whom Gipsy Hill at Norwood is called. She died in 1740. The living is a rectory in private patronage, and worth 900*l.* a year.

There are many handsome private seats in the neighbourhood of Beckenham, and a crowd of villas. One, near Shortlands, designed by Norman Shaw, is the residence of the author of 'John Halifax,' and other well-known novels.

Beddington, Surrey.

12*m.* from Victoria Stn. Pop. 1499.

HISTORY.—A Roman villa was discovered near the river Wandle in 1871. Other remains of the same period had previously been found in Beddington Park, including the site of a bronze foundry for the manufacture of spearheads. In 1874 a skeleton, thought to be that of a Roman soldier buried in his armour, was dug up. At the Domesday Survey, *Beddington* contained two manors: one came to the Carews by marriage in the reign of Edward III. They already owned the other, Beddington-Huscarl, so called from a family which had held lands in the parish as early as the reign of John. The Carews, one of whom was beheaded by Henry VIII. for alleged complicity with Cardinal Pole, 1539, remained at Beddington till the death of Sir Francis Carew, 1611, when their heirs, the Throckmortons, took the name, and continued till 1780. A third family, the Gees, then succeeded, assuming also the name of Carew, and finally it came to the Hallowells, who, though not descended from the Carews, also took their name. One of them was the famous Capt. Hallowell, of the 'Swiftsure,' who presented Nelson with a coffin made of the mast of 'L'Orient,' blown up at the Nile. The (Hallowell) Carews sold Beddington in 1857, when the Female Orphanage, a hideous building, visible from the railway, was erected on the site of the manor house. The ancient hall, a fine structure, 61 ft. long, 32 wide, and 46 high, was preserved and is incorporated, but much the worse for repanelling and "restoration." Sir Francis Carew entertained Queen Elizabeth at Beddington in 1599 and 1600, and here Sir Walter Raleigh, whose wife was a Throckmorton, met James I. in 1603. The gardens were remarkable. The

new Orphanage includes 22 acres of the grounds. It was opened in 1866 by the Duke of Cambridge, and accommodates 200 children.

The CHURCH is close to the manor house. It was built in or about 1390, when Nicholas de Carru bequeathed 20*l.* towards the building. It is Early Perp., consisting of nave and chancel with aisles, a fine porch, and a W. tower with a peal of 10 bells. It has been severely "restored," but retains much of its ancient character, except in the carving, which has been rechiselled. There are 9 brasses, including Nicholas Carew and wife, 1432, very fine. There are many monuments, including a great cenotaph to Sir Francis Carew, d. 1611, and a tablet to Thos. Greenhill, 1634, with a punning epitaph, headed "*Mors super virides montes.*"

Wallington, a hamlet of Beddington, gives its name to the hundred, but has only of late years become a separate parish. It lies due W. and closely adjoining Carshalton. An ancient chapel at Wallington was pulled down about 1791. The new church (Holy Trinity) was erected in 1867 at the cost of N. Bridges, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Carshalton (see), *Wallington*, *Beddington*, *Waddon* (see), are all in one line on the same road W. of Croydon.

Bexley, Kent. (S.E.)

13m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 6500.

Situated on the Cray, between Crayford and North Cray, and about 3m. W. of Dartford.

HISTORY.—Belonged early to the See of Canterbury. Surrendered by Cranmer to Henry VIII. Belonged to Camden, the antiquary, temp. James I. He left it to Oxford University, where it forms the endowment of the chair of Ancient History.

CHURCH.—Much of the wall masonry is E.E. The windows chiefly Dec. and Perp. Two brasses. Monument in N. aisle to Sir John Champneys, 1556. The churchyard has a lich-gate, renovated. The living is a vicarage in the gift of Earl Sydney.

An ancient house, Hall Place, which gave the surname to the At Hall family (ext. 1366), is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from station on the right, N.E. It was probably built before 1660. Lamb Abbey is 2m. W. The name is a corruption from Lamorbey. There is a district church at Lamb Abbey, built by John Malcolm, Esq. Another

ecclesiastical district is *Bexley Heath*, or Bexley Newtown (Christ Church), a modern village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bexley Stn., by a pretty road.

Bickley. See BROMLEY.

Bishop's Hatfield. See HATFIELD. (Excursion.)

Bishop's Wood. See HAMPSTEAD.

Blackheath. See GREENWICH and CHARLTON.

Brentford, Middlesex.

10m. from Paddington Stn. Pop. 11,000.

Sometimes called New Brentford, Old Brentford being in Ealing. The name is derived from an ancient ford of the river Brent, a tributary of the Thames which rises near Hendon. The parish is small, containing only 200 acres, taken out of Hanwell (*see*) and Isleworth (*see*).

HISTORY.—In 1016 the English, under Edmund Ironsides, here defeated the Danes, “and there,” says the chronicler, “many of the English people were drowned, from their own carelessness—they who went before the forces and would take booty.” In same year Edmund here “went over the Thames” into Kent. It is sometimes said, as by Lysons, that he forded the Thames, but this does not plainly appear by the chronicle. In 1642 the Parliamentary forces were defeated by Prince Rupert in the streets, when John Lilburne, the Puritan, was taken prisoner. In 1445 a Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Brentford in the Lion Inn, when Henry VI. created two knights. There was only one manor at Brentford—Bordeston, or Boston—which belonged to the Priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. It is now the property of Mr. Clitherow, of whose family, which bought Boston in 1670, Lysons remarked in 1810 that it is one of very few which have been resident on the same lands in Middlesex for more than a century.

The CHURCH (St. Lawrence) is a poor brick building at the W. end of the street, near the bridge and station, rebuilt in 1764. It contains a monument by Flaxman, to Dr. Ewin, 1804. Horne Tooke was curate or incumbent from 1760 to 1773. Noy, Attorney-General, temp. Chas. I., buried in chancel, 1634. There is an entry in the churchwardens' accounts of the same year, charging 11s. for “conveying away witches.”

The town of Brentford bears no good name for wholesomeness or sweetness. It consists for the most part of poor and filthy houses, yet claims the dignity of being the *county town* of Middlesex. There is a market on Tuesdays. The present Townhall was erected in 1850. Here the parliamentary elections are held. There are many manufactories in or adjoining the town. The Grand Junction Waterworks, to which the tower and chimney at the E. end of the town belong; the end of the Grand Junction Canal, which connects the Thames with the hardware districts of Warwickshire, &c.; the docks of the Great Western Railway, and several other "great" and "grand" works make Brentford remarkable, if not pleasant.

There are, however, pretty walks in the neighbourhood, as to *Osterley* (*see*), and past Boston manor house to Little Ealing and Ealing Green, partly across fields. Cross the loop-line of the S.W.R. near the station, and walk N.W., Boston is conspicuous on the left near the top of the slope. Take the road to the E. from the front of the House, and Little Ealing Park is on the right. Passing the houses, turn to the left and take a field path to *Ealing* (*see*).

Brentford is celebrated in English literature. As the chief town of Middlesex it is frequently used in satire as the capital of England. So Thackeray celebrates the virtues of Gorgeous IV., King of Brentford. The "two Kings of Brentford on one throne" are mentioned by Cowper. In the "Rehearsal" they are noticed more at length. Ben Jonson calls it "Brainford." Falstaff is made by Shakespeare to disguise himself as a Fat Woman of Brentford. Thomson writes of "Brentford town, a town of mud;" and Gay notices its "dirty streets." Both Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith make similar allusions, and after the lapse of a century the same complaints are made, no longer indeed by poets, but by sanitary inspectors.

Bromley, Kent.

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Holborn Viaduct or Charing Cross Stns.

Pop. 10,600.

Bromley is 2m. due E. from Beckenham, by a pleasant road. It is about 3m. S.E. from Lewisham, through Southend.

HISTORY.—Bromley belonged to the See of Rochester

from time immemorial, having, according to a tradition constantly repeated, but evidently untrue, been granted to the Bishop by Ethelbert in the 8th century. It was really bought from King Edgar in 967 by Bp. Alfstan. In our own day the Eccl. Commissioners sold it. It had been the residence of successive bishops. The present house was built in 1777, on the site of the ancient manor house or "palace." There is a view of the older house in Hasted's 'Kent.' 1m. N.E. of the town, at Sundridge, remarkable fossils of the oldest tertiary beds are found. At the Palace, Bp. Atterbury resided when he was visited by Pope and Swift. Here he formed the plots which subsequently led to his exile. His daughter-in-law was afterwards a pensioner at the College. (*See below.*)

The CHURCH (SS. Peter and Paul) is much altered and repaired, but was originally of the Perp. period. Additions were made in 1792 and 1830. It has lately been improved or "restored." The E. window is by Willement. Among the monuments *observe* the gravestone of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, d. 1753. The epitaph was written by Dr. Johnson shortly before his death. (Johnson himself was buried in Westminster Abbey.) Tablets to Dr. Hawkesworth, d. 1773, Dr. Johnson's friend; Bp. Zachary Pearce, d. 1774; Gifford, the biographer of Pitt; Elizabeth Monk, aged 101, d. 1753; and in the churchyard, near vestry door, Martine French and "four of his wives." The registers begin: bap. 1558, bur. 1578, mar. 1575. The living is a vicarage, worth 300*l.* a year, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester.

The College, situated at the N. end of the High Street, was founded in 1666 by Bishop Warner, for 20 widows of clergymen; it has been enlarged at different times, and now accommodates 40 widows, each with a pension of 38*l.*, and, in addition, 5 maiden ladies, the daughters of clergymen, each of whom has 44*l.* The buildings are red brick, of the 17th century, except the chapel, which was built in 1865.

Bickley is a hamlet of Bromley, 1½m. E. on the way to Chislehurst. There is a station 12m. from Victoria. The park is richly wooded, and from being situated between two railway stations, the village is very accessible, and a favourite locality for villas. The church was built

in 1865 ; the lofty tower and spire are conspicuous from the Chislehurst Stn. Across the road on the hill close to Chislehurst Common is a quaint gatehouse constructed by the owner of Bickley Hall, as a water tower for the supply of the estate.

Buckhurst Hill. *See* CHIGWELL.

Bushey Park. *See* HAMPTON COURT.

Caen Wood. *See* HAMPSTEAD.

Canons. *See* WHITCHURCH.

Carshalton, Surrey.

13m. from Victoria Stn. Pop 3668.

A pleasant walk of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Beddington, or the same distance E. of Sutton. (*See both.*)

HISTORY.—The name may be translated into “the old town at the cross.” In D.S. it is called Aulton. Before the Conquest there were five manors in Carshalton, each of which was held of the Confessor by a freeman. They were afterwards united into one manor, which was held by Geoffrey de Mandeville, but the record of Domesday suggests that he was never lawfully seised of it. (*Lysons.*) It passed through many families until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was divided. It has now as many owners as in the Confessor’s time—perhaps twice as many.

The CHURCH (All SS.), stands on rising ground in the centre of the village. There was a church here in 1086 : but the oldest part now remaining is E.E. Part of the nave was built temp. William III. Additions were made in 1863. There are 3 brasses. *See* canopy of Thomas Ellynbridge, d. 1497 (figure gone); also, Nich. Gaynesford, wife and children, made in his lifetime, with blank date, on an altar tomb of Purbeck, N. of chancel. Lady G. was a Sydney, and was at coronation of Henry VII. *See* curious epitaph on Wm. Quelch, 1654, on tablet of S. wall; effigy of Sir Wm. Scawen, 1722; mon. to Sir Jn. Fellowes, 1724: and others. Registers begin 1538. The living is a rectory in private gift.

The village is pleasantly situated by the river Wandle, which forms a lake of 2 acres in the centre, the borders planted with trees. The air is so mild that ice is *said*

never to form on the lake. A spring, arched, by the churchyard, is called Anne Bullen's well. There are many orchards and market gardens in the neighbourhood—also paper and other mills. Lavender is grown in large quantities, and the perfume may be detected in passing during the summer. Carshalton Park lies S. of church. The wall, of brick, is 2m. in circuit. *See* the wrought-iron gates. The place was formerly known as "Mas-call's," and as "Scawen's." The designs for a house here, by Leoni, were never employed. Carshalton House (a boys' school) is on the site of a house built by Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the Radcliffe Library, &c., at Oxford. He was here ill of gout at the death of Queen Anne, and was much censured by the populace for not attending her: but he died himself within a few months. Sir John Fellowes, a South Sea director, built the present house, in which Lord Chancellor Hardwick afterwards lived.

Chadwell Heath, Essex. *See* DAGENHAM.

Charlton, Kent. (S.E.)

9m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 7699.

Situated about 1½m. E. from Greenwich, and 1m. W. from Woolwich. Lower Charlton is part of Woolwich. New Charlton is to the N., nearer the river. Old Charlton is by the church and house. Charlton has lost its rural character of late years.

HISTORY.—Granted by William I. to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. Belonged to the Priory and Abbey of Bermondsey from 1093 to the dissolution. Granted to John, Earl of Mar, who in 1606 sold it. After passing through several hands, it was bequeathed by Rev. John Maryon to Lady Wilson, in whose family it remains. Kidbrook belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Overy (St. Saviour's, Southwark), and at the dissolution came to the Crown. It was granted with Charlton to Lord Mar, and also sold. It was in possession of Wm. Lord Harvey, of Kidbrook, so created 1628. It afterwards belonged to the Duke of Montagu, to James Craggs, Postmaster-General (who poisoned himself in 1721, owing to the bursting of the South Sea bubble), and to his son, Secretary Craggs, the friend of Pope, to whose descendant, in the female line, the Earl of St. Germans, it lately belonged. King John is said by a local story to have granted

a charter for the once famous "Horn Fair," abolished in 1768, but only finally suppressed in 1872.

The CHURCH (St. Luke's) built 1630-40. Handsome example in red brick of the style of that day. Remarkable as one of the first Protestant churches built in England—St. Paul's, Covent Garden, being usually counted the first. There are many monuments: one by N. Stone, to Sir Adam Newton, d. 1629; statues of Richards, Surveyor-General, d. 1721, and of Sir Thomas Hislop, d. 1834, by Westmacott; tablet to Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister, shot 1812. In churchyard, tombstones of Craggs, 1721, and Ed. Drummond, murdered in mistake for Sir Robert Peel, 1843. The register commences in 1653. There are two district churches—St. Thomas, New Charlton, and St. Paul, Old Charlton; and a new church has also been built at Kidbrook.

Charlton House, close to the church, the seat of Sir J. Maryon Wilson, Bt., is not shown to the public. It is a good example of the picturesque style of the Stuart period. It was probably built for Sir A. Newton, in 1607-12, by Inigo Jones, but of this there is no distinct proof. It is of red brick, with stone dressings. The plan is in the shape of the letter E. The interior has a great hall, a chapel, a state dining room, saloon, and gallery, all elaborately ornamented, and some with fine ceilings. The staircase, of chesnut, is very picturesque. There are some good family portraits. The grounds are extensive, and afford fine views of the City, the river, and the country round; but the villas and streets of London are beginning to gather round it and shut it in.

Charlton has several old houses still standing, but is being gradually transformed into a regular suburb. *See* near railway station the great chalk pits, abounding in fossils.

Part of Blackheath is in the parish, including the site of Morden College, an almshouse for decayed merchants, founded in 1702 by Sir John Morden; but the house was built about 1695. It contains forty pensioners. The building, by Stronge, is picturesque, of red brick, with stone dressings, a good example of the so-called "Queen Anne" style. A pathway, entered by a turnstile, leads from the S.E. corner of Blackheath past the College to Kidbrook Church.

Chigwell, Essex.

13½m. from Liverpool St. Stn. Pop. 4463.

A quiet village, about 1m. W. of Chigwell Row, between Epping Forest and what was formerly Hainault Forest. The forest has disappeared of late years, but the private seats in the neighbourhood are well wooded, and the aspect of the country is very pleasing.

HISTORY.—The manor, as the name, King Well or King Weald, D.S. *Cinghewella*, denotes, was ancient royal property. It was granted away by the Conqueror, and subdivided, but the Duke of Clarence and his brother Edward IV. had a house in the parish.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is picturesque, but not very interesting. There is however a Norman doorway. The windows are chiefly Perp. The large, but late, brass of Samuel Harsnett, Abp. of York, d. 1631, is the principal monument. It contains the latest examples of the episcopal cope, alb, dalmatic, and stole. The register begins in 1555. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the prebendary of St. Pancras.

The Grammar School was founded by Abp. Harsnett, who directed that the master should be no "puffer of tobacco," and not to use "conceited modern writers." W. Penn was educated here.

A fragment of the forest remains at Crabtree Wood, on the E. of Chigwell Row, about ½m. beyond the village. From Grange Hill about the same distance W. are fine views, reaching across the country to the Thames, to the Kent hills, and the Surrey downs. A new church is on ground recently cleared, near Barking side and Aldborough Hatch (*see*). Opposite is the "Maypole" Inn, commemorated by Dickens in 'Barnaby Rudge.'

Buckhurst Hill is on the N.W. side of the parish. Here is the railway station and church (St. John's). The hill is covered with villas, but affords good views, extending E. over what was once the forest. From here the stag was started at the Epping Hunt. At the "Roebuck" Inn are large pleasure grounds. Nightingales are said to abound in the district.

Chingford, Essex.

9½m. from Liverpool St. Stn. Pop. 5650.

A pretty scattered village, on high ground, overlooking the valley of the Lea. It is the best place from which to visit the remaining beauties of Epping Forest. An obelisk,

erected by the Ordnance Survey, on high ground N.E. from the church, is maintained at the desire of the authorities of Greenwich Observatory. It is due north along the meridian line, and is occasionally used for the verification of astronomical observations.

The CHURCH (St. Peter and St. Paul's) is only used for funerals, a new church having been erected at Chingford Green. The exterior of the old church is very picturesque: it is on the brow of the hill overlooking the Lea, and is overgrown with ivy. It contains little of interest. The register only dates from 1715. The living is a rectory in private patronage.

Across the Green from the new church N.E. is Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, where manor courts used to be held. It is a picturesque, half-timbered house, containing some good rooms, with old oak and tapestry, and may be seen on application. About 2m. N.E. by a forest road is *High Beech Green*, a great deal of the land about which is still unenclosed and very pleasant. The whole neighbourhood is a favourite resort of pleasure parties, and well repays a visit; Tennyson lived at Beech Hill House, since pulled down, when he wrote 'The Talking Oak' and 'Locksley Hall.'

Chislehurst, Kent.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 3333.

Situated about 1m. E. from the station over the hill past Camden Place.

HISTORY. — Is not described in D.S. Was probably part of Dartford Manor. Belonged to Sir Francis Walsingham, under a lease from Queen Elizabeth to his father: granted away by James I.: is now the property of Earl Sydney.

The CHURCH (St. Nicholas) is Perp., and has some fine monuments, including those of the Walsinghams. Queen Elizabeth's Minister, Sir Francis W., was buried here. The register dates from 1558. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Bp. of Rochester, and worth, net, 100*l.* a year. The churchyard is in nice order and well shaded with trees.

There is a district church (Christ Church) near the station, consecrated 1872.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of Lord Bacon, was born in the manor house, a large and picturesque, but restored mansion near the church.

At Camden Place d. 1873 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,

known in history as Napoleon III. The house is visible on the left from the Common, near the church. The window with a balcony on the first floor, next the projecting wing, is that of the room in which the ex-Emperor died. It may be seen from a footpath past the garden front. The entrance is opposite the first cluster of houses after leaving the station. Camden Place was built by the celebrated antiquary, W. Camden, who died here in 1623, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Chas. Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, took his title from the Place. Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, who lived here in Lysons' time, were murdered in their bedroom in 1813 by the footman, who was hanged the same year.

Napoleon III. was buried in the R. C. Chapel of St. Mary, situated in a lane which opens on the Common opposite the church. The chapel is open for services on Sundays. On week days visitors are admitted by order between 3 and 5 P.M. Orders to be obtained by letter only to Rev. J. Goddard, Chislehurst.

Froggnall, the seat of Earl Sydney, is about 1m. N.E.

The chalk pits, locally called *Dane's holes*, are of interest to the geologist. One was cut through on the railway, near the station.

Chiswick, Middlesex. (W.)

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ludgate Hill or Waterloo Stns. Pop. 8508.

Situated on the W. side of a northern reach of the Thames, opposite Barnes. Includes Turnham Green. By road from London, through Hammersmith and Turnham Green, the visitor may turn to the left from the green, and will have the Horticultural Society's Gardens on his right, and the Duke of Devonshire's villa facing him at the end of the road which was planted with limes by the late Duke.

The CHURCH (St. Nicholas) is ancient, but much altered and uninteresting except for the monuments, many of which are quaint and curious. See Sir T. Chaloner's, d. 1615. Two daughters of Oliver Cromwell, Lady Fauconberg and Mrs. Rich, were buried in the church, but without monuments; as well as Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, d. 1709. In the churchyard is a large tomb marking the grave of Hogarth, the painter, d. 1764, with an epitaph by David Garrick. Other tombs are those of Louthembourg, R.A., d. 1812; Sharp, engraver, d. 1824; and Fittler, A.R.A., d. 1835. Also a cenotaph by Marochetti

to Ugo Foscolo, d. 1827, an Italian poet, whose remains have been transferred to Florence. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The register commences in 1678.

The Horticultural Gardens are worth a visit. Orders may be obtained from Fellows, but admission is easily obtained. Here Sir J. Paxton worked at 12s. a week.

Chiswick House was built by the architect Earl of Burlington, who also built Burlington House, Piccadilly, now defaced. It was designed after a villa by Palladio at Vicenza, and is inconveniently planned for an English residence. It was rented for a time by the Prince of Wales for his children, but belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and was celebrated in the time of the late Duke for the open-air entertainments in the fine gardens. Many of the statues are antique. The rustic gate was designed by Inigo Jones for Beaufort House, Chelsea. Charles James Fox died here in 1806, and George Canning in 1827, both in the same chamber, which opens out of the Italian saloon.

Hogarth's house is on the S. side of Hogarth Lane, near the church. It was long in poor condition and let in tenements, but has lately been repaired. The Chiswick Press occupied an old house belonging to the masters of Westminster School, but lately pulled down.

Chiswick Eyot is the first island in the Thames above London. It is covered with osiers, which generally conceal a swan's nest.

Colney Hatch, Middlesex. See BARNET FRIERN.

Combe Wood. See KINGSTON.

Crays, The, Kent.

Four parishes situated on the Cray river, an affluent of the Darent. They are here placed in their order as the course of the river is followed towards the N.

St. Mary Cray, 2m. from Orpington, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Holborn Viaduct or Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 1681. Just without the 12m. circle.

A busy but not very picturesque village, which contains Messrs. Joynson's paper mill, said to be the largest in the kingdom. The Orpington Rly. Stn. commands a good view along the valley of the Cray, St. Mary being

the next village beyond Orpington towards the N., and conspicuous from the size of the mill. Close to it is the church (St. Mary's), late Dec. and Perp., restored. Four brasses, one of them to Richard Greenword, d. 1773, the latest known before the modern revival. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Abp., and worth 300*l.* a year.

St. Paul's Cray, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from St. Mary Cray Stn. Pop. 625. Just upon the 12m. boundary.

Beautifully situated in a narrow part of the valley. There are few houses, much scattered, and a large mill. The church (St. Paul's) is pretty, and the view from the churchyard is worth seeing. The lich-gate is modern. There are Roman tiles in the wall. Church chiefly Perp., but much altered in late years, and the old carving re-chiselled. *See* the lock, with inscription, to tower door. Living: a rectory, worth 500*l.* a year, in the gift of Earl Sydney.

*Foot's Cray, about 1m. farther N., stands at the cross where the road from Eltham to Maidstone meets that from Orpington. A charming walk of less than 4m. from Eltham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Sidcup Stn. The name is derived from Godwin Fot, who held the manor from Edward the Confessor. The church (All Saints') was very picturesque, but was restored in 1864; it has a low spire rising from a wooden tower, and is prettily situated near the river, among trees. See in churchyard iron monument of Martin Manning, d. 1665. Foot's Cray Place, a palladian villa, was the seat of Lord Bexley, President of the Bible Society, who d. here, 1851. The living is a rectory, worth 290*l.* a year, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The population is 680. Half mile farther N. along the valley from the church is the village of*

North Cray. Pop., with Ruxley, 562.

Rokesley, or Ruxley, a parish which gives its name to the Hundred, was united to N. Cray in 1557, on account of the decayed state of the church. N. Cray Church seems to have been little better until it was rebuilt in 1851. It stands E. of the river on the slope. Close to it is N. Cray Place, celebrated as the residence of Lord Castle-reagh, Marq. of Londonderry, who here committed suicide, 1822. The house is long and low, and rather pretty. Ruxley Church stands close to a farmhouse, about

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Foot's Cray, and 1m. S. of North Cray. It is used as a barn.

Joyden's Wood is in N. Cray parish, and is still extensive. In it are several *Dane's Holes*. Farther N. along the valley of the Cray are Bexley (*see*) and

Crayford, Kent. (S.E.)

15 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 3887.

Here the Watling Street crossed the river, and in defending the ford the Britons were defeated in 457 by Hengist and Æsc, his son, who slew 4000 men. This victory completed the English conquest of Kent. The manor has been held by the Abp. of Canterbury from time immemorial. May's Place belonged to Sir Clou-desley Shovel, drowned at sea 1707. The church (St. Paulinus) is large, Perp. in style, but restored, and a decorated E. window inserted. *See* monument of W. Draper, d. 1650, and other monuments. The living is a rectory, in private gift, and worth, per annum, 695*l.* gross. The village is large. The river is navigable within a mile. There are several factories, chiefly cotton print-works.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below (N.E.) Crayford the river falls into the Darenth, which is itself discharged into the Thames at Dartford Marsh, opposite Purfleet Powder Magazine, to which there is a ferry.

Croham, Surrey. *See* CROYDON.

Croydon, Surrey.

10m. from Victoria and London Bridge Stns. Pop. 58,117.

HISTORY.—Croydon (*Croindene*, D.S.) was given by William I. to Abp. Lanfranc, and still belongs to the Abp. of Canterbury. It is the place of election for members for East Surrey, and has increased enormously of late years, containing now nine churches, each with an ecclesiastical district, and no fewer than eight railway stations. The parish is 36m. in circuit, and contains about 10,000 acres. The soil is so various that Lysons was informed that "chalk, gravel, sand, clay, and peat may be found in the same field." It has always been a busy place, and in old authors is frequently noticed for its charcoal, which, before "sea coal" came into use, was here made for the London market. Much of the old town has disappeared, and even the river Wandle, to which

the town owed its trade, now flows underground. The inundations, for which the place was noted, have ceased, and the "rising of the Pourné water" is no longer a terror to the inhabitants. The river rose in the chalk, S. of the town, and was subject to sudden overflows. A system of drain pipes now diverts it to the W., and the low-lying part of the town is left dry. The Archbishops had a "Palace" at Croydon until 1780. It was always accounted unwholesome, and was latterly deserted. The last who made it a residence was Archbishop Herring, d. 1757. The manor house of Addington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., is now the Primate's country seat. At Croydon, Archbishop Parker received Queen Elizabeth, when the Queen made her famous speech to Mrs. Parker. In 1600 Archbishop Whitgift also entertained the Queen. Croydon was the first place to make use of the provisions of the Health of Towns Act, and has profited by a new reputation for healthiness, contrasting favourably with its old fame.

The CHURCH.—The old church (St. John the Baptist) stood W. of the High Street, in the old part of the town. The site was really an island until the recent drainage. The church was burnt in 1867, and the greater number of monuments destroyed. The new church (by Sir G. Scott) is on the same plan as the old one, and the tower has been mainly preserved. Observe Archbishop Sheldon's monument, d. 1677, by two obscure English artists, "Latham, the city architect, and Bonne." The face was destroyed. In a vault under the organ are fragments of the tombs of Archbishops Grindal and Whitgift. See also tombstone of J. S. Copley, R.A., father of Lord Lyndhurst. Also lectern, which is ancient. The living is a vicarage, nominally worth 790*l.* a year; patron, the Archbishop.

Near the church stood the manor house, better known as the Palace of the Archbishops. The chapel (built 1623-63), now a school, is on the N. side. The hall (1443-52) is divided by floors into stories, and the rafters carved with shields may be seen from the upper one. It is now the drying house of a bleacher. *Observe* entrance porch. The guard chamber is 50 ft. by 22 ft., but is also divided. The gateway near the church still serves as an entrance to the premises.

Whitgift's Hospital is in a street leading S.E. towards Combe Lane from the High Street; it is a red brick building, of good, but plain, Elizabethan type. The

quadrangle is well turfed, and the chapel at S.E. angle contains the Archbishop's portrait, and that of his daughter (?), as well as a curious allegory of Death, in outline. The Archbishop's bequest supports also a grammar school and a middle-class school, as well as 22 brothers and 16 sisters. There are several other almshouses in Croydon, none of them remarkable.

There are pretty walks in the neighbourhood. (See *Addington, Beddington, and Wallington, Carshalton, &c.*)

Addiscombe (Adge-combe) stands on the E. side, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from East Croydon Stn. It was a military college of the East India Company, and subsequently a Royal College, but was closed and the house sold in 1862. The estate is now covered with villas. It has a station (Clyde Road, North Kent Railway).

Waddon, on the river Wandle, 1m. W. of Croydon High Street (Station, Epsom and Croydon Railway). The walk past Waddon Mill to Beddington (*see*) is still pretty. Waddon Court is S. of Mill.

Croham, 1m. S.E. from South Croydon Station, is in the parish, being part of the estate of Whitgift's Hospital. The *Hurst* abounds in pretty views of wood and vale.

Duppa's Hill is on the W. side of the town, and is much celebrated by Mr. Ruskin (*see* 'Fors Clavigera,' *passim*) for its air and scenery.

Cuddington, Surrey.

Worcester Park Stn. 12m. from *Waterloo Stn.* Pop. 375.

Of this parish, which was all taken into Nonsuch Park by Henry VIII., there is nothing to record. There is no church, and the only houses are those which have been recently built under the name of Worcester Park. The palace of Nonsuch has disappeared, but a modern house built at some distance from its site, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from station, preserves the name. There are pleasant paths through the fields from Cheam to Ewell, and some fine timber is to be seen.

Dagenham, Essex.

3m. S. from *Romford Stn.*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Liverpool St.*
Pop. 2708.

The village stands on the W. slope of a hill about 2m. in a straight line from the Thames, but much farther by the winding roads. The CHURCH is uninteresting, but contains a good brass to Sir T. Urswyk, a baron of

the Exchequer during the reign of Henry VI., The living is a vicarage in private patronage, and worth 864*l.* a year, nominally.

Due S. from Dagenham, but more easily reached from Rainham Stn. G.E.R., 1½m. E., is Dagenham Breach, a lake covering about 60 acres, formed in 1376 and subsequent years by inundations, but principally after a storm in 1707, when 1000 acres were covered with water. Capt. Perry succeeded in draining all but the portion now under the lake after five years' exertions. The "Breach" is about to be made into a dock, a company having been formed for the purpose. It is said that the Ministerial Fish Dinner, now held at Greenwich, began in an annual visit to Dagenham Breach, by the commissioners for the drainage. A great portion of the parish is marshland, and uninviting to the tourist, but at the N. end are one or two breezy hills, including Becontree Heath, 2m., and

Chadwell Heath, Stn. G.E.R., 10m. from Liverpool St., where are some rows of second-rate villas, but good views from the hills on the N.W.

Deptford, Kent. (S.E.)

4m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 60,188.

HISTORY.—Deptford (the *deep ford* over the Ravensbourne, which here falls into the Thames) is mentioned by Chaucer (Prol. 'Reeves Tale'). Of little importance till temp. Henry VIII., who made a dockyard at the creek. Men of war were built at Deptford till 1869, the last being the *Druid*, screw corvette. The Royal Victualling Yard with its vast storehouses is still here, though now closed, and the range of buildings, chiefly overgrown sheds, are conspicuous from the river. At Deptford, Queen Elizabeth knighted Sir F. Drake, 1581. There are many references to it in Pepys' 'Diary.' Sayes Court was the manor house, and came to the Evelyns by marriage with the Brownes, 1647. It was embellished and planted by John Evelyn, the diarist and author of 'Forest Trees.' It was rented by Admiral Benbow, and afterwards by Czar Peter (the Great) of Russia, by whom the gardens were wantonly destroyed. Peter here studied shipbuilding, and stayed about three months at Sayes. The house was pulled down in 1728, and a workhouse built on site. The gardens are being laid out anew by the present Mr. Evelyn as a recreation ground for the neighbourhood, which is extremely

poor. A museum, library, &c., are included. The entrance is in Princes Street, Evelyn Street.

There are two churches. St. Nicholas, of which the tower only is ancient, contains some curious monuments, chiefly of people connected with the dockyard. St. Paul's, built 1730, is near the railway station, a fine stone building, fitted with old oak. There are some fine monuments. The parsonage was built by Vanbrugh. There are several other churches, recently built. The register of St. Nicholas begins in 1563.

New Cross, close to Deptford, is the site of the Royal Naval School.

Hatcham, the church (St. James's) of which has been made remarkable by the proceedings of some ritualists, is a little W. of New Cross, at the junction of the Old Kent Road and Queen's Road, Peckham.

Dulwich, Surrey. (S.E.)

5m. from Holborn Viaduct Stn. Pop. 4041.

HISTORY.—Dulwich is a manor of Camberwell parish, first mentioned in 1127 when Henry I. gave it to Bermondsey Abbey. It was bought in 1606 by Edward Alleyne, an actor and Master of the King's Bears, who retired from the stage in 1612, and established the College of God's Gift, to consist of an almshouse and a school, and to be governed by one of the founder's family, or at least by some person bearing his name, however spelt. He endowed his foundation with this manor and with house property in London, and the trust having become very valuable, the endowments were re-applied by Act of Parliament in 1857, after an enormous amount of controversy, which still, indeed, continues. A magnificent, or to speak more truly, a conspicuous building has been erected as a school, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the Old College, and was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in 1870. Although not ornamental, the building is highly ornamented, and bears a long series of terra-cotta heads of poets, philosophers, &c. of all ages and countries. There is accommodation for about 700 boys. The building, which was designed by Mr. Barry, cost 100,000*l*.

The Old College is a quaint building, surrounding three sides of a garden, and flanked by a long wooden gallery of pictures now being rebuilt (1877). The chapel is uninteresting, but is about to be improved. *See* tomb of

Alleyne, d. 1626. The gallery contains a large collection of fine pictures, collected by a M. Desenfans for King Stanislaus of Poland. The fall of that kingdom caused the pictures to remain in their collector's hands, and he bequeathed them to a French refugee in England, Sir F. Burgeois, who in 1811 left them to Dulwich College; Burgeois, with M. and Mme. Desenfans, are buried in a mausoleum attached to the gallery. The following pictures are the examples most worthy of attention. The numbers are those on the frames:—

Italian School.—306 and 307, Saints, attributed to *Raphael*, and certainly of his school; 133, A young man, painter unknown, probably *Beltraffio*; 217, St. Veronica; and 337, Mater Dolorosa, *C. Dolce*; 333, A cardinal blessing a priest, *P. Veronese*; 339, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, *Guido*; 271, Soldiers playing, *S. Rosa*.

Spanish School.—309, Philip IV., and 194, The same, as a boy, *Velasquez*; 248, Flower girl; 283 and 286, Spanish beggars; 347, Assumption of the Virgin, all by *Murillo*.

French School.—197 and 210, Fête and Bal Champêtre, *Watteau*; 252, Massacre of Innocents, *Le Brun*; 257 and 276, Landscapes, *G. Poussin*; 260, Landscape; 305, Triumph of David; 336, Assumption of the Virgin, and 352, Children, all by *N. Poussin*.

Dutch and Flemish Schools.—The gallery is particularly rich in pictures of these schools, almost all good; we can only notice the finest. 9, 141, 163, 169, 239, Landscapes, by *Cuyp*; 131, Landscape, *Hobbema*; 63, 64, 125, 144, 173, Landscapes, some with figure subjects, *Wouvermans*; 85 and 106, small, highly finished figures, ascribed to *G. Dow*; 107, Cottage interior, *Ostade*; 139, and five following, small studies, by *Teniers*; 185, Chaff-cutter, *Teniers*; 175, Landscape; 182, Sketch; 355, Old Woman, *Rubens*; 179, Jacob's Dream; 206, A Servant-maid, *Rembrandt*, or his school; 241, Mill, *Ruysdael*; 214, Earl of Pembroke, *Vandyck*.

English School.—1, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickle, *Gainsborough*; 143, Mother and Sick Child, *Reynolds*. By the same master are 285, Samuel; 254, Death of Card. Beaufort; and 340, Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse.

The hill S. of Dulwich was covered with wood until lately; it is now laid out in roads for villas. The village by the Old College retains something of its rural look.

A pleasant walk may be taken by Camberwell Church, over the hill to Dulwich, and thence up Lordship Lane, or another road, to the Crystal Palace.

Ealing, Middlesex. (W.)

5½m. from Paddington. Pop. 9959.

HISTORY.—Not mentioned in D.S., but has always formed portion of the endowments of the See of London. There are three sub-manors, one being Gunnersbury. At Castle-bear Hill lived Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar, 1783. At Ealing School were educated the Lawrences, Sir Henry and Lord, and several other persons who have attained eminence.

The **CHURCH** (St. Mary's) is one of the most singular-looking churches in the neighbourhood of London, having been remodelled in 1867 by the late Mr. Teulon, the lofty tower being added in 1873. It may be said to contain the old church built in 1739. John Horne Tooke is buried, 1812, in churchyard. The register begins in 1582. The new church (Christ Church) is near the railway station. It was built in 1852, at the cost of Miss Lewis, by Sir G. Scott.

The magnificent residence of Baron Lionel Rothschild at *Gunnersbury* is 1m. S.E. from the railway station. It is more easily reached from Brentford or Kew. Princess Amelia resided here from 1761 to 1788, in a house afterwards pulled down.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Brentford, past Boston and Little Ealing, a hamlet of old houses, and through fields to Ealing town and station. (See *Brentford* and *Kew*.)

East Ham, Essex.

6m. from Fenchurch St. Stn. Pop. 4334.

This village, on the road between Ilford and the Thames at North Woolwich, where the road from London to Barking crosses it, is wonderfully rural, considering it is nearer London than Chiswick, and many another place on the western side, which seem quite suburban. The East Ham Level borders the Thames, S. of the village. The church (St. Mary Magdalene) stands S. of the village, near the Level. It is poor, but picturesque,

partly Norm., with one of the few ancient apses in England. *See* monument to Edmund Nevil, whose claim to be Earl of Westmoreland was disallowed by the peers in 1605, though he is so entitled in the epitaph, d. 1647; and grave of Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, d. 1765. The living is a rectory, worth 600*l.* a year, in the patronage of Brasenose College, Oxford. The register begins in 1695.

A Roman cemetery was discovered in 1863, about nine yards west of church. There are signs of a camp near same spot. East Ham Level was very early, perhaps in Roman times, formed by drainage and embankment. It is crossed by the high level sewer, which discharges at Barking Creek. (*See*) The Chartered Gas Company occupy the great works seen on the right from the London and Tilbury Line. The surrounding town is called Beckton. There is storage for 80,000 tons of coal, and 10 million cubic feet of gas can be made per diem. (*See* North Woolwich.)

Plashet, a hamlet, is on left of railway, just before reaching East Ham Stn. Here Elizabeth Fry lived from 1808, and received the King of Prussia, &c. At *Green Street* is a red brick house called Boleyn Castle, with some ancient features, said to be the old mansion of the Nevils. It is on the Barking Road, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. from East Ham.

Edgware, Middlesex.

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop. 655.

HISTORY. — Not mentioned in D.S., formerly called *Eggeswere*: derivation unknown, but possibly referring to a guardhouse or station in the Watling Street, which here entered the wilder forest district; possibly to its situation on the edge of the higher ground, north-west. The town lies partly in Whitchurch parish, and stretches about a mile along the old highway. The manor belonged to the famous Countess of Salisbury, whose chastity is said to be commemorated in the motto of the Order of the Garter. It has belonged to All Souls' College since 1443. There was also a manor known as Edgware Bois, whose name sufficiently denotes its wooded state. It belonged to the Hospitallers, and is now private property.

The CHURCH (St. John of Jerusalem) is very uninteresting, the greater part built in 1765 and "restored"

in 1845. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the lord of the manor of Edgware Bois, and is worth 475*l.* per annum. The register only dates from 1717.

Roman remains have been frequently found in and about Edgware, and

Brockley Hill, 1m. N.W. along the line of old road, is generally identified by antiquaries with the Roman station of Sulloniacæ, at or near the tenth mile stone.

In the street of Edgware is the blacksmith's shop where Handel took refuge from the rain, and conceived his "Harmonious Blacksmith." (See *Whitchurch*, or Little Stanmore.)

Edmonton, Middlesex. (N.)

10½m. from *Liverpool Street Stn.* Pop. 13,860.

HISTORY.—Called *Adelmeton* in D. S., "the town of Aldhelm, or Adelm," when it formed part of the estate of Geoffrey Mandeville. There are many sub-manors, none of note. The inns are mentioned by Izaak Walton and others. The "Bell" is celebrated by Cowper as the place where Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin intended to dine on the 20th anniversary of their wedding.

The CHURCH (All Saints) is at the N. end of the town in Lower Edmonton. It presents no features of interest, though it is ancient. The register dates from 1557 for burials, and 1559 for baptisms. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

On the left going from the church to the high road is *Bay Cottage*, a small, white house, in which Charles Lamb d. 1834. He and his sister, d. 1847, are buried in the churchyard, on the right of the path, S.W. of the church.

Edmonton is often mentioned in early literature, and was long a rural resort. It is now, however, rapidly becoming an ordinary suburb, and already three district churches have been built to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population.

Winchmore Hill is about 2m. N.W. It is a station on the G.N.R., and is an ecclesiastical district with a parish church (St. Paul's), built in 1851. On Bush Hill ¾m. E., was formerly held "Beggar's Bush Fair." At Winchmore Hill, which is pleasantly situated in an undulating and well-timbered district, a number of handsome houses have been built of late. Here lived Thomas Hood for some years.

Southgate (Stn. G.N.R.), which derives its name from

its position on the edge of Enfield Chase, is 3m. W. of Edmonton, but is now a separate ecclesiastical district. The village is very pleasant and old fashioned still. There is much wood, including, in the grounds of Michenden House, the most widely spreading oak in England. In 1873 its branches stretched 126 ft. The church, by Sir G. Scott, built in 1863, contains some good stained glass, designed by Mr. Burne Jones and Mr. Rossetti, and made by Clayton and Bell.

Pleasant walks from Southgate lead to *Palmer's Green*, on the road to Enfield, and to *Colney Hatch* (See).

Elstree, Herts.

11m. from *St. Pancras Stn.* Pop. 525.

The name has greatly puzzled antiquaries. It was anciently, it is said, translated into the Latin *Nemus Aquilinum*, but it is much more likely to have some reference to the Old Street, or Watling Street, and may possibly be connected with the bend or curve to the right here noticed. The manor belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans, and is now Lord Strafford's.

The CHURCH (St. Nicholas) is modern. The register begins in 1656. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and worth 490*l.* a year. Martha Reay, murdered 1779, and William Weare, murdered 1823, are buried in churchyard.

Elstree stands very high, and is well wooded. Fine views N. may be obtained towards St. Albans, and W. over the Elstree reservoir, a sheet of water belonging to the Grand Junction Canal, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. Fishing is allowed at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day for pike, or 1*s.* for bottom fishing. The village, very little of which is actually in the parish, is pleasant and pretty, and contains some picturesque houses.

Eltham, Kent. (S.E.)

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Charing Cross Stn.* Pop. 4064.

There are few places within so short a distance from London which can be held to equal Eltham for interest. A 2m. walk from Lee Stn. is the best way to see it. The Eltham Stn. is also convenient, but the tourist who wishes to see the place aright, should go by the road from Lee, and come back by rail. (See also under *Greenwich*.)

HISTORY.—Eltham is called *Alteham* in D.S. — that

is, the "old home." Queen Isabel, mother of Edward III., seems to have bought the manor from Lord Scrope; but there was a king's palace here much earlier. Henry III. kept his Christmas here in 1270, and thenceforth it was the usual place at which to hold a "public Christmas." Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, had it for a time in the beginning of the 14th century, and died there in 1311. He bestowed great pains on improving the buildings, but nothing probably remains of his work. Edward III. held two Parliaments here, and entertained John, King of France. Richard II. received Leo, King of Armenia, at Eltham. He kept several Christmases here, as did the next four kings, and Henry VII. Henry VIII. preferred Greenwich, but at Eltham celebrated the "still Christmas," 1526, because of the plague which raged in London, so that none dared come to the court. The ordinances for the government of the king's household were made at Eltham the same year, and were in force until very recently. In the succeeding reigns Eltham was neglected for Greenwich. A survey of it was made by the Long Parliament, from which it appears that among the buildings were a chapel, a great hall, 36 rooms on the ground floor, 38 above, and other smaller apartments, making 78 in all. Of these all have perished, except the great hall, which was, till recently, a barn. At the Restoration, a lease of the house and manor was given to Sir John Shaw, who made the "court" into a farmhouse. In the reign of George IV. it had a narrow escape of being pulled down by Wyatville, for the sake of the roof. A modern house has been made of the offices adjoining the hall, and some care is now taken of it.

The CHURCH (St John the Baptist) is without interest, having been rebuilt in 1874. The register dates from 1583. The living is a vicarage in private patronage, and worth 400*l.* a year.

There are two district churches: Holy Trinity, built by G. E. Street, R.A., in 1869, and St. Peter's.

The village lies on the direct road from Lee to Bexley. It is commonplace, though pleasantly situated on the hill, and commanding good views. The "Palace" stands about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the right by a pretty road from nearly opposite the church. It is well to ask for a key to the hall at one of the low houses on the right. Then

cross the bridge over the moat, observing the pointed arches. The entrance to the hall is on the right. *Observe* fine views over the valley towards London. The hall is imposing from its height, and is visible from the Lee Road. It is of brick, partly faced with stone. *Observe* the fine windows, and the bay window at N. end. The interior is 100 feet long by 36 wide and 55 high. There were fine carvings on the beams and in the vaulting of the bay windows, but they have been wantonly destroyed. There are extensive vaultings under the platform on which the house is built.

There were three parks attached to the king's house: 1, Horne or Lee, on the N.W.; 2, the Middle Park; 3, the Great Park. Of these the Middle Park only remains. It lies on the right of the road from the town to the railway station, and S. of the road from Lee. Here for some years Mr. Blenkiron bred racehorses and held annual sales of young horses. After his death the establishment was broken up and the stock sold, when *Gladiateur*, for which he had given 6090*l.*, fetched 7350*l.*, and *Blair Athol* sold for the highest sum ever given for a horse, 13,125*l.*

There are several handsome seats about Eltham, but it is rapidly being swallowed up in villas. *Vandyck*, the painter, lived here, as did *Lilburne*, Cromwell's opponent, and *James Sherard*, the botanist, whose '*Hortus Elthamensis*' is well known. His brother, *William Sherard*, was the founder of the Botanical Chair at Oxford.

Mottingham is a hamlet in Eltham parish. It lies nearly due S., a little W. of the railway station, and is fast becoming a populous suburb. (*See Wickham, East.*)

Enfield, Middlesex.

12½*m.* from *Liverpool Street Stn.* Pop. 16,054.

A pretty and pleasant walk may be taken from Enfield Station by Baker Street to Forty Hill; thence by Bullsmore Lane to Waltham Cross, and on to Waltham Abbey, returning by train from Waltham Station.

HISTORY.—Enfield was granted by William I. to Geoffrey Mandeville, in whose posterity it may be said still to continue, for it was inherited by his descendant, the wife of Henry IV., who attached it to the Duchy of Lancaster, and as such it is now the property of the Crown. There were several minor manors, one of which,

Worcesters, was so called from Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, beheaded 1471, notable for his learning and his cruelty. At Enfield House, part of which still remains, shut in by shops in the High Street, S. side, opposite church, the children of Henry VIII. were brought up. Here Elizabeth received intelligence of her father's death. She visited Enfield for hunting on several occasions. In the reign of James I. the house was occupied by Lord William Howard. The town had declined in importance until the establishment of the Royal Small Arms Factory, at the E. side of the parish, not far S. from the Royal Powder Mills at Waltham. It has still, however, very little of the suburban in its character, and as the country surrounding it is well timbered and the roads are shady, it takes high rank among the more interesting of the London environs.

The CHURCH (St. Andrew's) is on the N. side of the market place. It is large, but presents few architectural features of interest. On the N. side of the chancel is a monument dear to antiquaries. It is that of Joane, Lady Tiptoft, mother of the Earl of Worcester mentioned above. The brass represents her in a heraldic mantle, and the shields with which her effigy is surrounded may be compared with some of those on the tomb of her relative, Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, in Westminster Abbey. The arch above bears the arms of Edmund Lord Roos, her descendant and heir. There are three other brasses. A stone monument represents Sir Nicholas Raynton (d. 1646) and his wife (d. 1640) in their robes as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; and there is a tablet to John Abernethy, the talented and eccentric physician, who died at Enfield, 1831.

Baker Street contains many interesting old houses of red brick, some of them with handsome wrought-iron gates. Lovers of Queen Anne architecture will do well to study here. Forty Hall was built by Inigo Jones. Enfield Court contains some quaint specimens of brickwork, and a fine terraced garden with clipped yews.

At the N. end of Baker Street are Forty Hill, E., and Clay Hill, W. Forty Hill has a church (Jesus Church), and Clay Hill another (St. John the Baptist). At Cock Fosters, 3m. W., is a third church (Christ Church, Trent Park).

The *Chase* lies between Forty Hill and Cock Fosters, and extends N. to Theobalds. It has been disafforested, but two or three fine seats, surrounded with ample parks containing handsome old trees, attest its former beauty. Trent Park was given by George III. to his favourite physician, Sir Richard Jebb. North, South, East, and West Lodges are now gentlemen's houses, and mark the old boundaries of the Chase. Fine views may be had from the Ridge Road, which runs nearly N. from near the Enfield Railway Station to North Lodge, and eventually, about 4m. to Potter's Bar, the extreme boundary on that side.

The *Small Arms Factory* is at the opposite extremity of the parish. A station (Armoury Lane) on the G.E.R. is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the Factory, which is open to visitors very Monday and Thursday from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. The buildings are very extensive, surrounding a quadrangle, and visitors may see the barrels ground and stocks finished. The proving is done at a separate building S. of the factory, to which the public are not admitted. The Martini-Henry rifle is now made instead of the Enfield, and the Factory is able to turn out about 5000 a week, the ordinary number being about 1800.

Close to the Armoury Station is *Enfield Wash*, on the direct N. Road from Tottenham and Edmonton to Waltham Cross and Cheshunt. It is a busy little town. Here was the house of Mother Wells, where, in 1753, Elizabeth Canning was shut up for a month, according to her own account. The case is involved in mystery, which will now probably never be cleared up. Canning was eventually convicted of perjury, and transported to America, where she married well, and died in 1773.

Charles Lamb long resided in a "gambogish-coloured house" at Chase Side. Isaac Disraeli, father of Lord Beaconsfield, was born at Enfield, and lived there till his marriage. Babbage and Marryat were educated at Ponder's End, a village on the North Road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Enfield Wash. At South Lodge lived Lord Chatham; at East Lodge, Lord Roslyn, Lord Chancellor. Richard Gough, the antiquary, lived at Gough's Park. Edmund Calamy died at his house at Enfield in 1666.

Epping Forest, Essex.

The town of Epping lies beyond our limits, being $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Whitechapel; but portions of the Forest will be found described under *Waltham*, *Chingford*, and *Loughton*. It covered wholly or in part twenty-one parishes. In 1793 only 12,000 acres remained unenclosed. In 1873 there were only 3000. In 1869 the House of Commons prohibited further enclosures, and the Corporation of London has undertaken to protect the little that is left for the public recreation.

Epping Hunt, which seems to have been a remnant of the time when the citizens had their common huntsman, and claimed the privilege granted by Edward IV. of hunting in Waltham Forest, always took place on Easter Monday, and is frequently noticed by poets and others as far back as the middle of the 17th century. Of late it degenerated into a mob, and in 1853 the forest about Buckhurst Hill, where the meet took place, having been enclosed, the hunt was brought to an end, although an assembly of holiday folk sometimes takes place in the district still on Easter Monday, and a tame deer is tormented by dogs for their amusement. Though we have put down vivisection, cock-fighting, and bull-baiting, we still allow the torture of domesticated stags.

Erith, Kent. See PLUMSTEAD.

Finchley, Middlesex, N.

$7\frac{1}{4}$ m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop. 7146.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Highgate to Finchley, 3m.; and back by Hendon, 2m., to Edgware Road, 1m.

Finchley has always belonged to the Bishop of London. The manor house, moated, still remains. It is in private hands, and retains internally some ancient features. It lies on the left hand of the road from Highgate, a little past the Marylebone Cemetery.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is practically new, having been thoroughly "restored" in 1872. It contains, however, some curious monuments, chiefly brasses, of which there are seven. One mentioned by Norden is now lost. It bore this epitaph, "*Joan le feme (la femme) de Thomas Frowicke gist icy, et le dit Thomas pense de giser aveque*"

luy." Archbishop Bancroft was rector of Finchley. The living is in the gift of the Bishop, and is worth, nominally, 528*l.* a year. The register of bap. begins 1560, of bur. 1558.

There are new churches at North End (Christ Church), near Finchley Common, and at East End, near the Marylebone Cemetery already mentioned (Holy Trinity). There is a cemetery for Islington and St. Pancras at Finchley Common, in which Sir Henry Bishop, the musical composer, was bur. 1855.

The *Common* was formerly celebrated for highway robberies. Very little of it is now left, but a great oak at Brown's Wells, a little way N. of the St. Pancras Cemetery, is said to be the tree behind which Dick Turpin used to take his stand. Jack Sheppard was captured at Finchley in 1724. The Common was often used for military encampments. Here General Monk stopped on his famous march from the North in 1660. When the Pretender invaded England in 1745 a camp was formed here, and the disorderly march of the Guards gave Hogarth the subject of a picture which offended George II., and drew from him the remark that he hated "boetry and bainting."

The village of *Church End* retains something of a rural look. The church is W. of the railway station. There are some old brick buildings, in one of which is the lower school and dining-hall of Christ College; the new buildings and tower opposite belong to the same institution.

Whetstone, a village on the Barnet Road, about 2m. N. of Finchley, is partly in this parish and partly in Friern Barnet (*see*).

The geology of Finchley presents some interesting features (See *Introductory Notice*, p. 7), as it occupies a district marked by the action of the "glacial drift," and abounding in fossils.

Foot's Cray, Kent. See CRAY.

Friern Barnet, Middlesex. See BARNET.

Fulham, Middlesex, W.

4½m. from Charing Cross by road. Pop. 23,350.

HISTORY. — The name (*Fuleham*, D.S.; *Fullenhame*, Sax. Chron.) signifies, as Norden quaintly says, "the habitacle of birds." The manor has belonged to the

Bishop of London from time immemorial. In 879 it was occupied by the Danes for some months. In 1642 the trained bands of London encamped at Turnham Green and Fulham, and a bridge of boats was made to Putney. The present bridge stands a little higher up. There were several sub-manors, all held under the Bishop, but Fulham has long become a mere suburb, and retains now, except close about the manor house, very little of its former rural appearance.

The CHURCH (All Saints') is ancient, but has been restored over and over again, so as to have very little antiquity left. The monuments are very interesting. *See* brass of Margaret Saunders, d. 1529, on the wall S. of chancel. Also effigies of Lady Legh, d. 1603, in chancel; an altar tomb, with brass, name gone; another, of Sir William Butts, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of College of Physicians, d. 1545. Tablets to Bishop Gibson, d. 1748; Bishop Porteus, d. 1809; and Thomas Carlos, d. 1665, son of Colonel Careless, who concealed Charles II. in the oak, and had leave to change his name. In the tower is the fine statue of Lord Mordaunt, d. 1675, by F. Bird, sculptor of Queen Anne's statue in St. Paul's Churchyard. Near it a brass to Bishop Blomfield, d. 1857, and to his son, drowned at sea. The most interesting monuments are in the churchyard. Under the E. window are the tombs of Bishop Compton, d. 1713, with a Greek inscription; Bishop Robinson, 1723; Gibson, 1748, in whose tomb is also buried his son-in-law, Bishop Wilson, of Bristol, d. 1792; Sherlock, 1761; Hayter, 1762; Terrick, 1777; Lowth, 1787. In the new part of the churchyard is the grave of Bishop Blomfield. Bishop Henchman, 1675, is buried in the S. aisle of the church. Near the tombs of the bishops are those of Sir F. Child, 1713, founder of Child's Bank; Theodore Edward Hook, 1841, the humourist; Vincent Bourne, 1747; and there are many quaint and curious epitaphs on the gravestones.

The register begins in 1675. The living is a rectory, and worth 650*l.* per annum. The Bishop of London is the patron. One rector, Henry Hill, 1488, eventually became Bishop of London.

The churchyard is well kept, the central walk being bordered with limes. The key may be obtained near the entrance. The almshouses at the N. side were founded

in 1680 by Sir W. Powell for twelve widows. They were rebuilt in an incongruous style in 1869, and much mar the appearance of the churchyard.

Close adjoining the churchyard, on the W. side, is the pleasure ground attached to the manor house, commonly called the "Palace." The entrance may be reached by the Bishop's Walk, along the Thames bank, from which a good view of the garden and house may be obtained. The trees are very fine, some of them having been planted by Compton. They were remarkable even in Grindal's time. He presented grapes from Fulham to Queen Elizabeth. The moat which surrounds the whole place is about 1m. in circuit. The first Bishop certainly known to have lived here was Robert Seal, or "de Sigillo," in 1141. Bishop Richard of Gravesend, in 1303; Baldock, his successor; Braybrook, d. 1404; Bonner, who here "examined" Protestants; Aylmer, d. 1594; Bancroft, Montaigne, Juxon, all lived here in turn, and it has continued to the present time a country house of the Bishops of London, at present unfortunately, the only one. Its damp situation, and the continual growth of the town around it, make it unsuitable, and in the Middle Ages the Bishops had many other seats. There are few remains more than a hundred years old in the house. It consists of two courts, entered by an archway. Bishop Fitz-James's arms, 1500, are over the porch, as also on a tablet over the garden door. The hall is immediately within the porch, built by Bishop Fletcher, 1595. It is 50 ft. by 27 ft. A passage to the right leads to the handsome but incongruous chapel built by Bishop Tait, 1867. The library is at the other end of the suite facing the garden. It contains the books, much dilapidated, and now almost worthless, bequeathed by Bishop Porteus, and a good collection of portraits, which are worth seeing. They include Sandys, Archbishop of York; Ridley, the martyr; Grindal, Laud, Abbot, by Jansen, Bancroft, Compton, Juxon, Sheldon, Henchman, Porteus, by Hoppner, R.A., and several others.

Farther W. are several other seats; among them Craven Cottage, built by Lady Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach. Here Lord Lytton resided about 1842. To the E. near the church is Pryor's Bank, next it Ashton Lodge, and adjoining the last stood Egmont

Lodge, now pulled down, the residence of Theodore Hook. Near it lived Granville Sharp, d. here, 1813. St. John's Place is on the site.

Fulham has become of late years an integral portion of London. It would be impossible to give a complete perambulation of the parish within our limits, but a list follows of the places chiefly of note. At Purser's Green, where the Fulham and Parson's Green road divides, is a stone marked "Purser's Cross, 7th Aug., 1738." Here a highwayman was shot, after having been pursued from Finchley Common. Parson's Green was recently surrounded by handsome old houses. In one of them, on the S.W. side, lived Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. In another, on the same side, d. 1761, Samuel Richardson, author of '*Clarissa Harlow*,' &c. At East End House, on the E. side, lived Sir J. Child. The porch was built by Mrs. Fitzherbert, who rented it. Florio, the translator of '*Montaigne*,' lived in High Street. Bernard Lintot, Pope's publisher, at Broome House, near the river, E. of the bridge. On the E. side of Fulham Road, behind a high brick wall, is Ravensworth House, remarkable for the fine old trees planted about 1756 by John Ord (Lysons, p. 229). In Arundel House lived Hallam, the historian, about 1819. Hurlingham, notorious for aristocratic pigeon shooting, is on the river bank below the bridge.

North End, a hamlet of Fulham, was almost bare of houses fifty years ago. The church was built in 1814. North End Road, leading from Walham Green to Hammersmith Road, still contains some picturesque old houses. According to Mr. Thorne (p. 450) it was in a house on the left hand going from Hammersmith, opposite the Grove, that Richardson wrote his novels. It was large, but is now divided, and half of it covered with stucco. Dr. Crotch lived nearly opposite. At North End Lodge d., 1860, the popular humourist, Albert Smith.

Walham Green is at the junction of North End and Fulham roads. The church (St. John) was built in 1828.

Hammersmith. See.

Golder's Green. See HENDON.

Greenford, Middlesex.

1¼m. from Hanwell Stn., 7½m. from Paddington Stn.
Pop. 578.

Usually described as Greenford Magna, to distinguish it from Greenford Parva, or Perivale. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey. It became part of the endowment of the See of London in 1550. The village is very small, and, considering its situation, wonderfully secluded. The church (Holy Cross) is small, and lost its most interesting feature, an E.E. chancel arch, by "restoration" in 1871. There is some old stained glass, chiefly heraldic, preserved by a former rector, Edward Betham.

The living is a rectory in the gift of King's College, Cambridge, and is nominally worth 680*l.* per annum. The register begins in 1539.

Greenford, Parva, Middlesex. *See PERIVALE.*

Greenwich, Kent, S.E.

5½m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 40,361.

HISTORY.—Greenwich signifies in A.S. the "green village." The Danes visited it very early. There they led St. Alphege from Canterbury, and after eight months' captivity, being disappointed of a ransom for him, put him to death, 1012. The manor having belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Ghent, came to the Crown on the suppression of alien monasteries, but was regranted to the Carthusians at Sheen. A sub-manor is mentioned in D.S., and a royal residence stood here as early as 1300. Henry IV. lived here, but it was to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, that Greenwich owed the enclosure of the park and the erection of a "castle." In 1491, Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VIII., was born here, and here he married, in 1509, his first wife, Katherine of Aragon. The Lady Mary, afterwards Queen, was born here in 1516; in 1533, Elizabeth, her sister; and at a tournament at Greenwich Queen Anne Bullen was arrested in 1536. Edward VI. d. here, 1553. Queen Elizabeth resided here frequently, as did her two successors. During the Commonwealth, Greenwich was reserved as a palace for the Protector. In 1662 Charles II. resolved to pull it down and build a new palace; but only the west wing of the

present hospital was finished, and the place remained unoccupied until Queen Mary II., after the naval victory of La Hogue, resolved to make a hospital for seamen. Under George I. the lands of the rebel Earl of Derwent-water were assigned to it. But after accommodating as many as 2700 men at one time during the war with France, it was, by an improved arrangement of pensions, superseded, and eventually in 1869 closed by an Act of Parliament, which provides that it may be used again in case of war. Meanwhile the buildings are employed for a Royal Naval College. The Observatory was founded by Charles II. on the site of a tower built by Duke Humphrey.

The CHURCH (St. Alphege) is supposed to stand on the site of the Archbishop's martyrdom. It was rebuilt in 1718 from a design by John James. There are monuments to Mr. Angerstein, whose pictures became the first national collection; to Thomas Tallis, the composer, d. 1585; and to General Wolfe, killed at Quebec, 1759, brought over and buried here. There are several other churches here and at Blackheath, but all modern, and none presenting any features of particular interest. Greenwich is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown, and worth 700*l.* a year. The register begins in 1616.

The HOSPITAL is situated on the river's edge, and may best be reached by a steamer from London Bridge. On the right of the central gateway, close to the river, is a red granite obelisk to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Navy, an Arctic navigator. The terrace is 865 ft. long, the colonnades are each 347 ft., and contain 300 coupled Doric columns 20 ft. high. The central square is 570 ft. wide, and contains a statue, by Rysbrach, of George II. The house at the back seen through the colonnades is the Queen's House, built by Inigo Jones for Anne of Denmark. It is now the Royal Naval School, and modernized. The S.W. block of the hospital was built by Vanbrugh, the N.W. by Webb, from Jones's design, the other two from Wren's designs, as well as the colonnades and general plan. The W. block was originally intended for a palace by Charles II. In the S.W. is the Painted Hall, on the embellishment of which Sir James Thornhill was engaged for twenty years. Here Nelson's body lay in state, 1805; it is now a picture gallery. 106 ft. long, 56 wide, and 50 high. The pictures, chiefly naval portraits,

were all presented. See No. 76, Battle of Trafalgar, by *J. M. W. Turner, R.A.* The upper hall contains Nelson's relics. In the N.E. block is the chapel, not shown to the public as a rule, but a fine example of the classical style of the last century, designed by "Athenian" Stuart, 1789. It is 111 ft. long and 52 wide. Lower down, on the same side of the Square, is the Naval Museum, chiefly intended for the instruction of the pupils of the College, and occupying seventeen rooms.

Behind the Hospital rises the wooded height so well known to holiday folk, surmounted by the quaint towers of the *Observatory*. Admission can only be had on special application. This is the head-quarters of all astronomical and meteorological observations, and the time-ball in the E. turret gives the hour to all the sea-going world. The ball rises half-mast high 5 min. before 1 P.M., to the top three minutes later, and falls at 1. The longitude is measured E. and W. from Greenwich, which stands on 0°, 0', 0". (See Chingford.) The view is too well known to need description, extending across the Thames northward to the Essex hills, and across London westward to Windsor. A well-known picture by Turner in the National Gallery, and an engraving in his '*Liber Studiorum*,' were taken from this height.

There are some quaint houses of the 17th and 18th centuries on Croom's Hill, W. of the Park. E. of the Hospital is Norfolk College, an almshouse founded by Howard, Earl of Northampton, in 1603. The Earl is buried in the chapel. See his monument. The building is picturesque.

Blackheath lies immediately to the S. of Greenwich Park, part of it being in the adjoining parishes. The Common is open and breezy, surrounded, but not encroached on, by villas. It is crossed by the old Watling Street leading to Dover, a road which, though its name is English, may date from before the Roman occupation. Ancient British barrows have been found on the heath. Here successively encamped the rebels under Wat Tyler, a smith of Dartford, in 1381; the Kentish men under Jack Cade in 1450, and the Cornish men under Lord Audley in 1497. Here were the state receptions of illustrious foreigners. Henry IV. met Manuel Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople, and the citizens of London the Emperor Sigismund, on Blackheath. Here they welcomed Henry V. on his return from Agincourt;

Henry VI. after his coronation at Paris; Cardinal Campeggio, coming to try the great divorce question between Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon; Anne of Cleves and her new husband; and Charles II. on the 29th May, 1660. In 1865 gravel digging was put a stop to, and in 1866 an Act was past securing Blackheath to the public. The area is now about 267 acres.

The *Ranger's Lodge* is in the Park, but fronts Chesterfield Walk, in which lived General Wolfe. The Lodge belonged in 1753 to the celebrated Lord Chesterfield. Princess Sophia of Gloucester lived in it till her death, 1844. It was recently occupied by the Duke of Connaught. Vanbrugh House and Vanbrugh Castle, both quaint specimens of brickwork, are N.E. of the Hospital, and were built by the eccentric architect for his own pleasure.

Morden College, on the hill over the railway tunnel, is worth a visit. (*See* Charlton). There is a singular cavern in the chalk, consisting of four chambers, at the Point, a place from which there is a fine view.

A pleasant walk may be taken through Greenwich Hospital and Park, across Blackheath to Morden College, thence by Kidbrook Church (built 1867), turning right, and across the green, turning left, and through fields to Eltham (*see*). The whole distance is about 3m.

Hadley, or Monken Hadley, Middlesex.

9¼m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop. 978.

Closely adjoins Barnet on the N. The name is derived from its elevated situation, Headleigh. The name "Monken" because the manor was given to the monks of Walden Abbey by the Mandevilles. Since the suppression it has many times changed hands.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is large, with transepts, Perp. in style, and only ancient in name, having been rebuilt by way of restoration about twenty years ago. The monuments are unimportant, except one in the chancel to Sir Roger Wilbraham, d. 1616, by N. Stone. Observe the ancient beacon S.W. angle of tower. The rectory is only of nominal value.

The village is a continuation of Chipping Barnet, with a side street S.E. on the road to Southgate, at the end of which, near the Barnet Station, is Hadley Common, the only remnant unenclosed of Enfield Chase. (*See* p. 48.)

It is pleasant and breezy, 190 acres in extent, the lower part covered with wood. The upper part is sometimes called Gladmore Heath, and sometimes Monkey (i.e. Monken) Mead. Here, in all probability, the greater part of the Battle of Barnet took place in 1471, on Easter Sunday, April 14, when Warwick and his brother Montacute were defeated and slain by Edward IV. The site is marked by an obelisk, which stands just outside Wrotham Park, the seat of the Earl of Strafford. At the S.W. end of the Common, near the church, is an ancient oak tree, mentioned by Lytton in the "Last of the Barons." There are several other remarkable trees, relics of the forest, and the wood is a favourite resort in summer for pleasure parties. From the highest ground there is a fine view, which includes the Kent and Essex hills, and sometimes the Thames.

Ham, Surrey. See KINGSTON.

Ham, East, Essex. See EAST HAM.

Ham House, Surrey. See PETERSHAM.

Hammersmith, Middlesex, W.

Pop. 42,691.

Though now entirely built over, and presenting few features of interest to the excursionist, Hammersmith was formerly a "hamlet" in Fulham. The church (St. Paul's) was built by Archbishop Laud, and consecrated in 1631. It is only interesting for the monuments, some of which are worth seeing. S. of chancel, Earl of Mulgrave's, d. 1646. N., a bronze bust of Charles I., placed there, with an inscription, by Sir Nicholas Crispe, whose monument is below, d. 1665. Tablet in S. aisle to Thomas Worlidge, engraver. The living, a vicarage, is worth 600*l.* a year, and is in the gift of the Bishop of London. There are three new churches in the district.

Hammersmith has also several Roman Catholic establishments, ostensibly of an educational character, chiefly situated in *Brook Green*, on the N.E. side of Broadway. At the same side is *Shepherd's Bush*, not long ago very open and filled with market gardens, but now rapidly becoming a suburb of second-class houses.

At Broadway a cross road leads to the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, erected in 1827, and the chief villa residences, for which a few years ago Hammersmith was famous, were on the Thames bank adjoining. Branden-

burg House, where Queen Caroline d. 1821, was immediately E. of the bridge. It has been pulled down; a madhouse occupies part of the site, and the Fulham Workhouse another part. West of the bridge is the Mall, the lower end of which is now much degraded, and contains little of note except the boating houses. At the "Doves" public-house is a room where Thomson, the poet, is said to have composed part of his "Winter." Here the late Duke of Sussex had a smoking room. Close by, over the Creek, a little watercourse, crossed by a foot bridge, is the Upper Mall. In a house here Queen Katherine lived after the death of Charles II. It has been pulled down. Here also lived the Duke of Sussex, Captain Marryat, and, in the reign of Queen Anne, Dr. Radcliffe. (*See* Carshalton.) De Louthembourg, the landscape painter, lived in 13, Hammersmith Terrace, beyond the Mall. Opposite the church, in Queen Street, is an old brick mansion, much altered, which was the manor house, and the residence of the Sheffields, Earls of Mulgrave, afterwards Dukes of Buckingham, and of Sir Elijah Impey, so notorious as the coadjutor of Warren Hastings.

Hampstead, Middlesex, N.W.

Pop. 32,291.

One of the most pleasing, open, breezy, and picturesque places within a short walking distance of London is Hampstead Heath. It is needless to attempt any description of the place or the view from it, but in the following notes mention is chiefly made of the houses, or sites, of interest, historically or otherwise.

The hill is 430 ft. above the river, the summit being capped by a stratum of Bagshot sand, about 80 ft. thick. Below this is the London Clay. From the sand, the clay being impervious, issued most of the streams, the Holborn, the Tyburn, &c., which formerly traversed what is now London. The pond on the top of the Heath is thus fed.

The manor belonged to the Abbey of Westminster, and afterwards to the Crown; and after passing through many private families, it is now the property of the Maryon Wilson family, who also own another favourite London outlet—Charlton and part of Blackheath (*see*). The sub-manor of Belsize still belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The CHURCH (St. John's) is of no interest, having only been built in 1747, but the tower and spire are conspicuous objects from many of the London streets, far below. The vicarage, in the gift of Sir T. M. Wilson, is worth 760*l.* a year. The parish register dates from 1560. Sir James Mackintosh, d. 1832; the Baillies—Joanna, d. 1851, and Agnes, d. 1861, aged 100—are buried in the churchyard, as well as Constable, the landscape painter, d. 1837, and McArdell, the engraver, d. 1765. There are many other churches in and around Hampstead, all modern, and few of much beauty or interest.

Hampstead has been from time to time the residence of a great number of eminent persons. Of the houses still remaining, the following are noteworthy:—The Soldiers' Daughters' Home stands on the site of a house built by Sir Harry Vane, and inhabited also by Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, author of the 'Analogy of Religion'; lower down the hill, on the W. side, in Roslyn House, lived Alex. Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, Earl of Roslyn; at the top, near the pond, is the inn, "Jack Straw's Castle," so often mentioned in the memoirs of Charles Dickens; just behind it, on the slope, the body of John Sadleir, M.P., was found, 1850; on the W. slope stood Belsize manor house, occupied for some years by Spencer Perceval, afterwards Prime Minister. On the N.E. side is the "Spaniards" Inn, just outside the boundary of the parish (*see* Highgate), marking the site of a toll-gate of the Bishop of London, at the entrance to his park. The "Holly Bush Tavern," W. of the High Street, was the studio of Romney. Adjoining the "Spaniards" is the house of Lord Erskine, next to it, Heath House, once the residence of Sir Ed. Parry; to Wildwood House, near the Firs, Lord Chatham retired when ill, 1767; at the other end of the Avenue is the Hill where George Crabbe constantly visited Mr. Hoare; Collins, the painter, lived at North End, and on the Heath; Lawn Bank, John Street, was the lodging of Keats, and among others who occasionally lived here, or whose houses cannot be identified, were Thomas Day, Samuel Johnson, when he wrote the 'Vanity of Human Wishes,' John Gay, Sir Richard Steele, Wilkie, Stanfield, whose house is still to be seen, Leigh Hunt, in the Vale of Health, Blake, the mad artist, and many more. There are many houses of architectural interest, chiefly in the Queen Anne style.

On the road, along the ridge from Hampstead to Highgate, the wood on the left belongs to Highgate, having formed part of the Bishop's park, and is still known as Bishop's Wood. The park on the right, *Caen Wood*, or Ken Wood, is in the parish of St. Pancras. It was the residence of W. Murray, Lord Chief Justice, Earl of Mansfield, who d. here in 1793, by whom the woods were improved and laid out, and it still belongs to his family. The house is handsome, having been new fronted by Robert Adam, and contains a few interesting family portraits.

Kilburn is in Hampstead parish. It lies on the Edgware Road, about 2m. from the Marble Arch. It presents now no ancient features, but was the site of a priory for Augustinian nuns. The local names preserve its memory. A mile farther, Shoot Up Hill recalls the name of a manor held by the Priory of St. John, Clerkenwell. *St. John's Wood*, a district of St. Marylebone, belonged to the same house as part of their manor of Lilestone, or Lisson. In St. John's Wood Road lived and died Sir Edwin Landseer, the great animal painter. His house was isolated, within a wall, about the middle of the road on the S. side.

Hampton, Middlesex.

15m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 3915.

Owing to the existence of the old Palace of *Hampton Court*, and of the park of *Bushey*, close adjoining, as well as from its situation by the river's bank, this has always been one of the most charming resorts of the London sight-seer. A pleasant excursion in the neighbourhood may be made to include *Kew Gardens* (*see*), and to a boating party who do not care to ascend beyond the Lock at *Teddington* (*see*), the place is readily accessible after a short walk. The Palace and grounds are open every day, except Friday, from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 4 in winter; on Sundays from 2.

HISTORY.—The manor of Hampton (D.S. *Hamntone*) was in private hands till 1211, when it was bequeathed to the Hospitallers, who in 1515 gave a long lease of it to Cardinal Wolsey. He built the older portion of the Palace with such magnificence that it excited the covetousness of Henry VIII., to whom, in 1526, he was obliged to present it. Henry VIII. resided much in it, as did his son, who was born at Hampton Court 1537, when Queen Jane, his mother, died. Here Katherine

Parr was m. 1543. Philip and Mary lived here after their marriage, 1554. Elizabeth here held the Council which condemned Mary Stuart, 1568. James I. held the Conference between the bishops and the Presbyterians at Hampton Court, 1604. Charles I. frequently visited the place, and was under restraint here in 1647. Oliver Cromwell made it his chief country residence, and here caught the ague from which he died. Charles II. occasionally came to it, but it is, after Wolsey, chiefly associated with the name of William III., who pulled down two courts and erected instead, from the designs of Wren, the state apartments now shown to the public. It was while riding in Hampton Park that his horse fell with him, causing the accident from which he died in 1702. His successors, down to George II., lived much at Hampton Court, but since his day the private rooms have been divided into suites of apartments which are given by the Queen to pensioners on her bounty. Faraday had a residence here from 1858 till his death in 1867.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) was built in 1830. It contains some monuments of interest from an older church. It is a vicarage worth 700*l.* a year, the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The register begins in 1554. There are churches at Hampton Wick and New Hampton.

Bushey Park, the gardens, and Hampton Court itself, are the chief attractions to the sight-seer. The Park belonging to the Court is 576 acres, and contains many fine trees, and Bushey Park, which is cut off by the high road from Hampton Wick to Hampton, is about 1000 acres in extent, and remarkable for its horse-chestnut avenue, 1*m.* long. The flowering of the trees is usually announced in the London papers every spring, and draws crowds of visitors. In the Lodge near the N. end lived Lord North, the favourite minister of George III. It was afterwards occupied by the Duke of Clarence.

Crossing the road, the park of Hampton is entered very near the Palace. Close to the gate is the Maze. The red brick front of Wren's building is well reflected in the ornamental water. The famous vine is shown on application to a gardener. It is a black Hamburgh, its principal stem 33 in. in circumference, and its leading branches 110 ft. long. See the view through an arch in the inner or Fountain Court. In sunny weather the effect is very pleasing.

It is best to enter the Palace by the west front. The

buildings on the left of the Green are stables. The entrance is under an archway, part of Wolsey's building. See the oriel window, above the arch, and the groining of the archway. The western court is 167 ft. square. Crossing it, another gateway is reached. Within, on the left, is the entrance to the great hall, which is 106 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. The roof is of open hammer beams, decorated with arms and badges. The windows are filled with modern stained glass, intended to show in heraldry the descent of Henry VIII., and each of his six wives, from Edward III. The tapestry on the walls is Flemish, and the designs have been attributed to *Van Orley*. They tell the history of Abraham. Beyond the Hall is the West Drawing Room, 60 ft. by 29 ft. The ceiling is decorated with the initials, &c., of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. The chimney-piece and portrait of Wolsey are of later date. A corridor leads to the chapel, which is only open on Sundays for service. It has a good groined roof. It is about 55 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. Returning through the hall, the Middle, or Clock Court is entered. It is 133 ft. by 91 ft. On the left is seen the exterior of the hall. In the right is a colonnade, by Wren, from which opens the King's Staircase, decorated by *Verrio*. By it is reached the Guard Chamber, 67 ft. long, 37 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high. The best picture is the portrait of Queen Elizabeth's porter, by *Zuccherò*. The rest of the State apartments shown are here enumerated in order, with the pictures best worth observing:—First Presence Chamber, in which hang the portraits of the Hampton Court Beauties, by *Kneller*, eight in number, and of Queen Mary II., by *Wissing*. Also Margaret Lemon, by *Vandyck*; Lord Hamilton, by *Mytens*; and Peter the Great, by *Kneller*. Second Presence Chamber, Charles I. on horseback, by *Vandyck*; Philip IV. and Queen, by *Velasquez*; Family of *Pordenone*, by himself, and some good Italian pictures, many of them wrongly named. Audience Chamber, Triptych, on a stand, *L. van Leyden* (?), Virgin and Child, by *Paris Bordone*; Queen of Bohemia, by *Honthorst*; portraits, by Titian, all wrongly named. King's Drawing Room, Duke of Lennox, by *Vansomer*. King William's Bedroom, the Windsor Castle Beauties, by *Lely*, removed here from Windsor, including Nell Gwyn, Miss Hamilton, Duchess of York, &c. Three small rooms are followed by the Queen's Gallery, hung with tapestry. Queen's Bedroom,

Queen Anne's state bed; portraits of James I. and Queen, by *Vansomer*; St. Francis, by *Guido*; Baptism of Christ, by *Francia*. Queen's Drawing Room, portraits of George III. and family, by *West*. Queen's Audience Chamber, Henry VIII. and family, by *Holbein*, and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, by same; Anne of Denmark, by *Vansomer*; and Queen Elizabeth in a fancy dress, by *L. de Heere*. Dining Room, good portraits, by *Gainsborough* and Sir Thomas *Lawrence*. Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber, Adam and Eve, by *Mabuse*. Prince of Wales's Drawing Room, Louis XVI. and Madame de Pompadour, both by *Greuze*. There are several smaller rooms. On the S. side of the Fountain Court, round which these State apartments range, is the Gallery, in which were formerly hung the cartoons of Raphael. It contains about 200 pictures of very various degrees of merit. The following may be worth mention:—Mary Queen of Scots, by *Zuccherò*; Henry VIII., by *Holbein* (?); Lady Vaux, a genuine *Holbein*; several portraits of Queen Elizabeth, by different artists; a portrait by *Raphael*, and several portraits by *Clouet*. On the W. side of the same Fountain Court is another Gallery, in which hang the designs by *Mantegna* for a suite of tapestry representing the Triumphs of Cæsar. They are nine in number, much injured by injudicious "restoration," and hung in a bad light, but they are well worth study. They are painted on linen, and are each 9 ft. square.

Hanwell, Middlesex, W.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Paddington Stn. Pop. 3766.

Called Hanewelle, D.S. Given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey. Now part of the endowment of See of London. The church (St. Mary's) is modern. It contains no monuments of interest, but in the old church was buried, 1786, the benevolent Jonas Hanway, the founder of the Marine Society and other institutions, and famous for his umbrella. His monument is in Westminster Abbey. The living is a rectory, worth 436*l.* gross, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The register begins in 1580.

Hanwell is best known for the County Lunatic Asylum, in most respects similar to that at Colney Hatch (*see* Friern Barnet), but really in the parish of Norwood (*see*).

Harrow-on-the Hill, Middlesex.

11½m. from Euston Square Stn. Pop. 4997.

HISTORY.—The name seems to mean the “church on the hill,” D.S., *Herges*. The manor belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury from the eighth century. Henry VIII. gave it to Sir Edward North. It now belongs to Lord Northwick. The school was founded in 1571 by John Lyon, yeoman, of Preston, in Harrow parish.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is well situated, and conspicuous for miles round. There is a Norman arch under the tower. The nave is E.E., the aisles Perp., the chancel Dec. It was much altered and enlarged a few years ago. There are eleven brasses, among them one to John Lyon, d. 1592, founder of the school. It is on the N. side of the nave. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of Lord Northwick, and worth 900*l.* a year, gross. The register only dates from 1653.

Near the church door is an altar tomb, name lost, on which Byron used to sit when a schoolboy. It is mentioned in his poems and in his correspondence. The view from this spot is particularly fine, including Windsor Castle, the Crystal Palace, Leith Hill, and the Kent and Essex hills. The lich-gate to the churchyard is modern.

The school buildings are scattered, but chiefly lie near the church. The school house was built in 1595, the school-room being 50 ft. by 21 ft. The chapel, erected in 1857 by Sir G. G. Scott, is at the N. end of the High Street, near the beginning of the descent. It is of French Gothic, and looks incongruous, but is handsome. The stained glass forms a memorial to the twenty-one officers educated here who fell in the Crimea. The crypt is also worth seeing. Near, is the Vaughan Library, built in 1863 as a testimonial to the head master of that name. It harmonizes with the chapel, and is fanciful, not to say undignified in style, but extremely convenient. A new speech-room has just been finished at the opposite side of the road, and was first used this year (1877).

Among the eminent men brought up at Harrow were three Premiers—Perceval, Peel, and Palmerston, also Sheridan and Byron. There are now about 500 boys, of whom 32 are on the foundation.

There are district churches at *Roxeth*, *Greenhill*, and

Sudbury, all close to Harrow. Many pleasant walks may be taken in the neighbourhood. The parish, which is very large, includes Bentley Priory (see *Stanmore*) and *Harrow Weald*, the latter a group of villas beyond the railway. The station is a mile from the town.

Hayes, Kent.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bromley Stn., $10\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Victoria Stn. Pop. 622.

A village south from Bromley, by a pleasant road. The church (St. Mary's) is partly ancient, but has been utterly "restored," and presents now few features of interest. There are five brasses. William Pitt, "son of the Hon. Wm. and Lady Esther Pitt," was baptized here 1759. *Observe* the banners used at the funeral of Lord Chatham. The register commences in 1539. The rectory is worth 220*l.*, and is in the gift of the Archbishop.

Hayes is interesting from its association with the career of the two Pitts. There are good views to be had from the common of 220 acres. The gardens of Hayes Place were laid out by Lord Chatham, d. here 1779, and, as well as his house, have been little altered. *See* some fine oaks in the lane from the Common to West Wickham.

Hendon, Middlesex.

6 m. from St. Pancras Stn. Pop. 6972.

Hendon (A.S. *Hean-dune*, the "high hill") belonged to the Abbey of Westminster until the Dissolution. It is now in private hands, having in 1790 belonged to David Garrick. The church (St. Mary's) is on the top of the hill, left of the road to Finchley. The ivy gives it a picturesque look, but it has few features of interest. There is one brass and several large monuments, and a tablet, by Flaxman, to Chas. Colmore, d. 1795. The view from the churchyard rivals that from Harrow. The vicarage is worth 1300*l.* a year gross, and is in the gift of the Duke of Portland. The register dates from 1653.

There are many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, which is well timbered and undulating, and the hamlet of *Golder's Green* is a favourite resort on holidays.

Heston, Middlesex.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Southall Stn., $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Paddington Stn.

Pop. 8432.

A quiet country village, although the parish includes Hounslow and other populous places enumerated below.

It was early noted for its fertility, and while the manor belonged to the Crown, wheat from Heston was used for the royal bread. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Sir T. Gresham, who already owned the sub-manor of *Osterley* adjoining. He built a fine house, enclosed the park, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1578, when it is narrated that she criticised the size of one of the courts, and that in the night Sir Thomas had a wall built to divide it. For the jokes made on this occasion, see Fuller's "Worthies." Gresham's house was succeeded by another, built for Robert Child, the banker of Temple Bar, to whose descendant, the present head of the firm, Lord Jersey, Osterley now belongs. Robert Adam was the architect. A pleasant path across the fields, E. about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., leads to the house, which is built of red brick on the old foundations, and has the original Elizabethan turrets. A portico, Ionic, occupies the space formerly an open court. The hall contains a fine *Rubens*, the Apotheosis of William the Silent. The gallery, 130 ft. long, and the State rooms contain many good pictures, including family portraits. In the library are eleven books printed by Caxton. The park stretches N.E. towards the Great Western Railway, from which the fine trees are very visible.

HESTON CHURCH (St. Leonard's) lies E. of the Green, the churchyard being entered by an ancient lich-gate of oak. *Observe* the method used for keeping the gate shut. The church is modern, and uninteresting, except the tower, the rest of the building having been destroyed in 1865. There are two brasses; one to Mordecai Bownell and wife, 1581, is curious. The living is a vicarage worth 680*l.* per annum, gross, in the gift of the Bishop. The register begins in 1560.

Hounslow (9m. from Hyde Park Corner. Stn. L.S.W.R.) is partly in this parish and partly in Isleworth. The name has not been satisfactorily explained. In D.S. it is *Honeslaw*. There is little or nothing to see in the town, which owed its former importance to its position on the western road. The church (Holy Trinity) was the chapel of a priory, but rebuilt in 1835.

W. from Hounslow, stretching for 5m. along the road, was Hounslow Heath, famous in the annals of highway robbery. Seventy years ago there were many gibbets on both sides of the road. Lord North was attacked, and his postilion wounded, in 1774. Two years later, Mr. Pitt's secretary, Mr. Northall, was killed in the presence

of his wife and child. Lord Berkeley shot an assailant about the same period. The heath was also the scene of events more purely historical. Here, in 1267, the "Red Earl" of Gloucester encamped, as did Charles I. 375 years later. Fairfax made it a general rendezvous in 1647. In 1686 James II. had an army encamped here, and in the following year heard the soldiers cheer for the acquittal of the bishops. In 1793 the cavalry barracks were built, and the Heath for the most part enclosed. The barracks are on the N. side of the road, about 1m. from the centre of the town, and on the S. is their exercise ground of 300 acres. About 600 men are usually quartered here. The country round Hounslow is flat and uninteresting to the last degree, and offers few attractions to the pedestrian.

High Beech, Essex. *See CHINGFORD.*

Highgate Middlesex.

4¼m. from King's Cross Stn. (For Pop., see Hornsey.)

The name is derived from the toll-gate which formerly stood where the N. road entered the park of the Bishop. The "Gate-house" tavern still marks the site. The hill is 406 feet above the river, and like the neighbouring, but higher hill of Hampstead, has been a favourite site for villas from an early period. Highgate has no open heath, but the village green is large, and the views from the summit of the ascent are very fine, and well worth the fatigue of a walk.

The manor is part of that of Hornsey (*see*), and the parish is only a district. The chapel at the "Gate-house" was an ancient hermitage granted to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice under Edward VI., who built the Grammar School adjoining; it served for the whole town till 1833, when the new church (St. Michael's) was built. The school chapel is now rebuilt in French Gothic, from the gift of Mr. Crawley. It includes the ancient site, and covers the vault in which are interred the remains of S. T. Coleridge, the poet, d. 1834, and several members of his family. St. Michael's is a little to the S., opposite the Grove. The spire is visible for many miles. There are several district churches and chapels, one (congregational) being close to St. Michael's.

On the right of the road from Kentish Town is the Cemetery, a large space, consecrated in 1839, and occu-

pying the site of the Mansion House and its grounds. Opposite, on the left, was Dorchester House. On the site were built three houses in the Grove: in the third Coleridge died. The Highgate Ponds are lower down the hill, on the same side, and beyond, further W., is Caen Wood. (*See Hampstead.*)

On the road from Holloway, which is a little to the E. of Kentish Town, the greater number of the Highgate villas are situated. At the foot of the hill are the Whittington Almshouses, built in 1822 by the Mercers' Company from surplus funds from Whittington's estate. Opposite is Whittington's Stone (near the corner of Salisbury Road), now part of a lamp-post. It was originally part of a wayside cross, and here the future Mayor heard Bow bells invite him to return. On the right is Holly Village, and above it Holly Lodge, the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Opposite the entrance on the left is the house of the late Judge Payne. Ascending the hill on the left is the "Fox and Crown," an inn whose landlord, now dead, stopped the runaway horses in the Queen's carriage in 1837. Above it is a nursery, worth visiting for the view, and higher up, near the church, is an old brick house in which died Dr. Sacheverell, 1724. Several other "Queen Anne" houses are in the same quarter. Among houses which have disappeared was one in which Lord Bacon died, 1626. Cromwell House is said to have been built for Ireton. It is now a Convalescent Hospital for Children. Lauderdale House is the Convalescent Hospital for St. Bartholomew's. Here Nell Gwynne is said to have lived, and 30 years ago Lord Westbury. Fairseat House is the residence of Sir Sidney Waterlow, to whose benevolence the two convalescent homes are owed. Caen Wood Towers lies to the W. It was built by Mr. Brooke in 1872, on the site of Dufferin Lodge. The Romanists have a colony at Highgate, and their monastery, from the designs of Mr. Tasker, promises to be a conspicuous, if ugly, object in future views. The Archway Road should be seen, and especially the view through the arch, formerly famous. It was constructed to avoid the hill in 1810. A tunnel was projected but failed.

The walks about Highgate are many and interesting, but the views are every day more and more built up. (*See Walking Excursions*, p. 119.)

Hornsey, Middlesex.

4m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop., including Highgate, 19,357.

Highgate is only a hamlet of Hornsey (anciently *Haringhee*, or *Haringey*) which lies in the valley N.E. The manor has belonged to the Bishops of London from time immemorial, the site of their hunting lodge and park being still marked by Bishop's Wood. The park was very large, extending into the great Middlesex forest, and the South Wood, Caen Wood, Wood Lane, Muswell Hill, and other places and names recall its existence. The district is still well timbered, lying as it does between the Alexandra Park, the absurdly mis-named "Finsbury Park," formerly Hornsey Wood, and the woods on Highgate Hill.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is mainly Gothic, of the year 1833, but the tower is of the 15th century, and is covered with ivy. There are a good many monuments, none of note, except a tablet to S. Rogers, the poet, buried in the churchyard 1855. The rectory is in the Bishop's gift, and is worth 430*l.* a year. The register begins in 1653. The churchyard is shaded with tall trees, and it would be hard to find a fitter resting place so near London for a poet. Rogers' vault, surmounted by a high altar tomb, is at the N.E. corner. A daughter of Thomas Moore was buried near in 1817. There are two brasses and an incised slab in the church.

W. from the church, a pleasant lane leads to *Muswell Hill*. The Alexandra Palace, opened 1875, need not be here described, except to say that while the building is hideous, the grounds are pleasant, and promise, in course of time, to be shady. There is a railway station at the entrance of the grounds. The whole hill has been of late covered with villas, but there are many fine trees remaining from the time when Dr. Johnson here visited his friend, Topham Beauclerk. A cottage at the foot of the hill was the residence of Thomas Moore, and previously of the famous Abraham Newland, whose signature on bank notes made his name widely known. A church (St. James's) was built in 1842, the present Bishop of London, John Jackson, being the first incumbent. E. from Hornsey Church runs the Tottenham Lane to Mount Pleasant, a hill 220 ft. high, from which a good view across the Lea, towards Epping Forest, may be

had. A path leads to Finsbury Park, on the site of Hornsey Wood and Wood House, the resort of duellists, and the predecessor of Hurlingham for the noble sport of pigeon shooting. Some forty years hence Finsbury Park may be pleasant for its shady walks. At present it competes unfavourably with many of the neighbouring lanes. At Crouch End, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W., there is a new church (Christ Church), and though the open ground is being rapidly covered, a field path still leads to the summit of a hill whence a good view may be obtained.

Ilford, Great, Essex.

7½m. from Liverpool St. Stn. Pop. 5020.

This parish was formerly in that of Barking, but was made a district parish in 1830, when the church was built. It is now a vicarage in the gift of All Souls', Oxford, and worth 500*l.* a year, gross. There was here a ford, the *Ill*, or perhaps the *old*, ford, over the Roding, on the great Roman Road to Colchester. N. of the road is an almshouse, red brick and partly ancient, founded in the reign of King Stephen by an abbess of Barking.

There are several handsome seats in the neighbourhood. Valentines, 1m. N., the residence of Dr. Ingleby, a well-known Shakesperian scholar, was built by James Chadwick, son-in law of Archbishop Tillotson; it is a good example of the style of that period, and surrounded with extensive and beautiful gardens, in which the Bishop's Walk is still shown. There is some carving by Grinling Gibbons in the house.

The Ilford brickfields are S. of the road, and are famous for the number of fossil skeletons of extinct mammals they have yielded. (*See* p. 9.)

Ilford, Little, Essex.

1m. from Ilford Stn. 7½m. from Liverpool St. Stn. Pop. 675.

This has always been an independent parish, but lies close to Great Ilford. The village is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the London Road. The church was rebuilt some years ago, and is uninteresting, but contains some good monuments and two brasses. The living is a rectory worth 40*l.*, gross, per annum. The register begins in 1539. The City of London Cemetery lies on the N. of the road. It contains the remains found in the churches recently destroyed in the City. Opposite the cemetery is the county gaol.

Isleworth, Middlesex.

12m. from Waterloo, by Spring Grove Stn. Pop. 19,227.

This name has puzzled and baffled inquirers. It was anciently written (D.S.) Gistelworde and Thistleworth.

HISTORY.—Isleworth belonged to Earl Algar before the Conquest, and afterwards to Walter of St. Waleric, who also owned Hampton. In 1414 Henry V. founded a Bridgetine convent for nuns, giving it the name of Sion, and placing it at Isleworth, where a few years later a fine house was built, Henry V. giving them the manor. There were 60 nuns, 17 priests, and various other inmates of both sexes. The commissioners at the Dissolution gave the place a very bad character. The house was kept in the king's hands; and here, in 1541, Katharine Howard was detained before her trial and execution. Edward VI. gave it to the Protector, Somerset. Queen Mary restored those nuns who survived and were unmarried. Queen Elizabeth suppressed the nunnery a second time, when the society went to Portugal, where it remained till lately, but in 1861 the twelve English nuns surviving were received into a modern establishment in Dorsetshire. Sion House was given by James I. to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and has descended through heiresses to the present proprietor, the Duke of Northumberland.

The CHURCH (All Saints') stands near the entrance to Sion, on the river terrace. The town is ancient. The body of the church was erected in 1705, and has been much altered and improved of late years. It contains many monuments and five brasses, four of which are kept in the vestry. The register, which begins in 1566, contains, among other interesting entries, that of the baptism of Dorothy Sydney, 1617, celebrated by Waller as Sacharissa. She was the granddaughter of the Earl of Northumberland, and was born while he was a prisoner in the Tower. In this church were married, 1679, the Earl of Ogle and Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of the last Earl. She became a widow before the end of the year, remarried Mr. Thynne, of Longleat, who was murdered in 1682; and lastly, Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, by whom she had an only daughter, the ancestress, by Sir Hugh Smithson, of the present Duke of Northumberland. The living is a vicarage worth, gross, 702*l.* a year, and is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

At Isleworth the Thames flows nearly from S. to N., Kew Gardens being on the right or E. bank. Facing the gardens, about half way, stands Sion House, in grounds which stretch for a mile along the river. There are few places in which the Thames is seen to greater advantage, there being woods and fair green lawns on either hand, the ivy-mantled tower of Isleworth Church, the Pagoda in Kew Gardens, and the picturesque, if anomalous, architecture of Sion, crowned by the lion, which so long did duty on the summit of Northumberland House, Charing Cross, coming successively into view as we descend the stream.

Sion House is not usually shown to the public. Mr. Thorne mentions the principal rooms—as the great hall, 66 by 31 ft.; the vestibule, 34 by 30, with twelve columns of “verd antique,” which cost 1000*l.* each; the drawing room, 44 by 21; the dining room, 62 by 21, with many family portraits by Reynolds and Lawrence; and several smaller apartments containing pictures, of which the most remarkable are *Landseer’s* Deer Stalkers, a portrait by *Albert Durer*, and works by other early German masters. There is also a gallery, extending along the whole river front, 135 by 14 feet, which contains many objects of art. The grounds were laid out by “Capability” Brown; there is a great conservatory, remarkable for the successful growth of the *Victoria Regia*, a giant water lily. The Park is crossed by a public footway from Brentford End to Isleworth.

The principal seats in the neighbourhood may be briefly enumerated. Worton Manor is on the right, about half way to Hounslow Stn. Wyke House, which, as well as Worton, belonged to the monastery, is close to the entrance of Osterley (*see* Heston). Sion Hill, on the right of the road from Brentford to Hounslow, is exactly opposite the Park. The house has been pulled down, and the Park is an outlying appendage to Sion House. Beyond Isleworth, and opposite the S. end of Kew Gardens, is Isleworth House, from which there are beautiful views towards Richmond and into the gardens, where a vista was cut by order of William IV. for the benefit of a former occupant. The Royal Naval Female School is in a fine house at St. Margaret’s (Stn.), and there are many villas of more or less importance.

Keston, Kent.

3½m. from Bromley Stn., 12¼m. from Charing Cross Stn.
Pop. 717.

Keston closely adjoins Hayes (*see*), and, like it, is chiefly interesting, apart from the beauty of the country, on account of its containing a residence of the great Pitt. The church is very small, has a late Norman chancel arch, interesting and picturesque, being unrestored. There are no monuments of interest, but the tomb of Lord Cranworth, d. 1868, is in the churchyard. The living is a rectory, gross value 300*l.* a year, in the gift of the Archbishop.

On the Common, which forms a continuation to that of Hayes, but is more diversified, are some depressions and ponds in which the river Ravensbourne takes its rise. The highest point is Cæsar's Camp, the site of *Noviomagus*. Roman remains have frequently been found. The area of the embankments is about 100 acres. On a portion stands Holwood House, the successor of a mansion which was the favourite residence of William Pitt. In the Park a seat has been placed under a tree, where Wilberforce and he discussed the abolition of the slave trade. A public footway passes the seat. The entrance is by a stile opposite Cæsar's Well on the Common. Pitt sold Holwood in 1802, and twenty years later the house was pulled down.

Kew, Surrey.

9¼m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 1033.

There is a Station at Kew Gardens, which may be reached from Waterloo, *viâ* Kensington.

The fame of Kew seems to have begun early. Its name first occurs in a roll of temp. Henry VII., when it is called *Kay-hough*, which would mean the wood or *hough* by the *quay*. In 1769 it was made a distinct parish. It is at present united with Petersham, the vicarage being reckoned worth 520*l.*, gross, in the gift of the Crown. The church was built in 1714, and is a good example of the brickwork of the day. It stands close to Kew Green, at the N. end of the Gardens, and near the Palace. The organ, said to be Handel's, formerly belonged to George III. The late Duke of Cambridge was buried in the vaults, 1850. In the churchyard is the grave of Gains-

borough, the painter, d. 1788, and of his friend Kirby, d. 1774, father of the famous Mrs. Trimmer.

Kew House, a seat of the Capel family, was rented by Frederick, Prince of Wales, and was occupied by his widow, the Princess Dowager, who in 1760 established the Botanic Gardens. The Palace, which stands on the right, immediately on entering the Gardens, was a favourite residence of her son George III., and of Queen Charlotte, who died here in 1818. It is now used in suites of apartments, like Hampton Court. On the Green, W. side, is Cambridge Cottage, the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge. Kew House, in which George III. during his first insanity lived with the brothers Willis, the Quaker doctors, was pulled down in 1802. In the Park the same king pastured a flock of Merino sheep. He added greatly to the foreign plants collected by his mother, and continued William Aiton, her gardener, the eminent botanist, in his employment. The collections of Capt. Cook and Sir Joseph Banks added to the treasures; and though after the king's death the garden was much neglected, it was made a national institution in 1840, when Sir W. Hooker was appointed director. He has been succeeded by the present director, his son, Dr. J. D. Hooker, and the gardens have been enlarged from 11 acres to 75.

Kew Gardens, which are open free to the public on week-days from 1 till dusk, and on Sundays from 2, lie partly within the parish of Richmond. The following list of the chief objects of interest does not pretend to completeness. The botanical student will require one of the local guide books, which are to be obtained at a moderate price in the entrance lodge—the most useful being a map with an index of remarkable plants. *Observe* on right the Aroideous House, filled with tropical *Arums*; also on the right at the end of the broad walk, the Great Palm House, 362 ft. long, containing 45,000 square feet of glass. Close by is the Water Lily House, and N.W. of a mound, crowned by the Temple of Æolus, is a range of houses, one of which contains the *Victoria Regia*. The Cactus, or Succulent House, is well worth a visit, as is the Tropical Fern House, which may serve to give the visitor an idea what the surface of England was like while our coal measures were being formed. The museum consists of four buildings, standing some distance apart.

No. 3 is the old Orangery, and contains specimens of timber. No. 4 is the largest Herbarium in the world, and can only be seen on special application.

The Pleasure Grounds, formerly the Park, are only divided by a wire fence from the gardens. They are beautifully laid out, and also contain conservatories, one of them, the Temperate House, designed to hold the trees sent from Australia, and other countries with temperate climates. The flag-staff, near the entrance from the gardens, left, is the largest single spar in existence. It is the trunk of a pine from British Columbia, and is 159 ft. in height. The Pagoda is 163 ft. high. The public were formerly admitted to see the view from the tenth story, but it has been closed of late owing to the inveterate habit indulged by the visitors of cutting their names on the walls.

Kingston, Surrey.

12m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 15,378.

The best ways to approach Kingston are (1) by walking from Richmond station along the bank of the river, or (2) over Richmond Hill, through the Park, from the "Star and Garter," to the Ladder Stile, and past Coombe Wood, Kingston Hill, and Norbiton, along the high road. The least interesting way is (3) by the S.W.R. to Surbiton Stn., 1m. S. of the town.

HISTORY.—The *Cingestune*, as it is called in the English Chronicle, owes its early importance to the ford, afterwards to the bridge, which here crossed the Thames into Middlesex. It was the ford nearest London, and seems, from the discoveries of ancient remains, to have been held by the Romans. The authentic notices of Kingston (after a charter of King Egbert in 838) commence with the coronation of Athelstan, which took place here in 924. The destruction of Winchester by the Danes may have increased the importance of Kingston, and the following kings were crowned here:—Edmund, 940; Edred, 946; Edgar, 959; Edward the Martyr, 975; Ethelred II., 978; Edmund Ironside, 1016. An earlier king, Edward the Elder, 900, is sometimes named in this list, but without authority from the Chronicle; but probably Edwy, 955, should be added. If so, Kingston was the scene of Dunstan's demonstration against the wife of Edwy, the beautiful Elgiva. The "hallowing" of the kings probably

took place in the church, where a Norman (South) chapel was shown as the actual place until the middle of the last century, when it was destroyed in one of the periodical "restorations." The coronation stone, traditionally a seat, is noticed below. The town must have been greatly reduced before the Conquest, as, though it continued to belong to the king, who had probably a house or "castle" here, it was only (D.S.) valued at 30*l.*, but there were 5 mills, arable land for 32 ploughs, 40 acres of meadow, and 3 fisheries. King John gave the town its charter. Henry III. took the castle from Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1264. Katherine of Aragon rested a night at Kingston on her way from Portsmouth, 1501. Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1554, crossed the Thames here after a short battle, and marched on London by Brentford. In July, 1648, the last fight between Royalists and Roundheads took place here, when Lord Holland and the Duke of Buckingham were defeated in Surbiton Lane. Buckingham escaped, his brother, Francis Villiers, was killed, and Holland was afterwards taken and beheaded. The return of the kings to the neighbourhood of Kingston, when Henry VIII. occupied Hampton on the opposite bank, increased its opulence. Its charter was several times confirmed by successive kings down to James II. It has still a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors, and is, with Guildford, reckoned a county town, but has not returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward III.

The CHURCH (All Saints') is large, but having been repeatedly "restored," has few other claims on our attention. There are several interesting tombs and brasses. *Observe*, alabaster effigy of Sir A. Benn, Recorder of London, d. 1618. Monument, by Chantrey, of Lady Liverpool, d. 1821, and by his pupil, Ternough, of H. Davidson, d. 1827. There are four brasses; the one in the chancel is interesting as being the monument of R. Skerne, whose wife was daughter of Alice Perrers, mistress of Edward III. Another is to Marke Snellinge, nine times bailiff of Kingston, d. 1633: and there is an epitaph to the ten children of Edward Stanton—"seven sons and daughters three, Job's number right," who was minister under the Commonwealth.

The living is a vicarage, worth 500*l.* per annum, and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge. There are now

six other churches in the old parish. The Congregational, Romanist, and Wesleyan chapels are all handsome buildings.

There is a flourishing Grammar School north of the town, established by Queen Elizabeth, on an older foundation. Here Gibbon, the historian, was educated, 1746-7. The old chapel is used as a school-room.

The Townhall is a conspicuous building in the market-place, erected 1840. The statue of Queen Anne is from an older hall. At the other end of the Market Place is the Court House, built 1811, and before it is the stone (*see above*) on which the English Kings were crowned. It formerly stood at the church. It is now fixed in a granite base, and surrounded by a railing, designed by Mr. Davis; the seven sides of the base are inscribed with the names and dates of the kings crowned here, a silver penny of each being let into the stone.

Norbiton, a hamlet of Kingston, but now a continuous street, is N. of the town. Cleeve's Almshouses, founded 1668, and the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, 1851, are at Norbiton.

Canbury, formerly Canonbury, adjoins Norbiton on the W. The barn of the canons of Merton Priory should be seen. It is 90 ft. square, with four entrances, and a timber roof.

Surbiton presents few features of interest. The names Surbiton and Norbiton are contractions of South and North Barton—i.e. farm yard.

Coombe is 2m. E., on the road to or from Robin Hood Gate, up Kingston Hill. (*See Richmond*.) Coombe Wood is extensive, reaching almost to Wimbledon Common, and affording delightful walks. It was a great haunt of highwaymen. At Coombe House, which is rented by Lord ~~Penrave~~ ^{Penrue} from the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Liverpool, Prime Minister, d. 1828. A pleasant walk may be taken through Coombe Wood to Wimbledon Common (*see*).

Ham, 1½m. N. of Kingston, is within the parish, except Ham House, which is in Petersham (*see*). The walk to Ham Common is very pleasant, and may be taken either along the towing path of the Thames, or by the high road. *Observe*, after entering the Common, the avenue of elms, which leads up to the gate of Ham House. One of them suggested Hood's poem, 'The Elm

Tree.' The manor of Ham belonged to the celebrated Lord Lovel, killed at Bosworth. It afterwards belonged successively to Anne of Cleves, Henry Prince of Wales, and Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. In 1671 it was granted to Lady Dysart, who already owned the adjoining house. Gay's "Kitty," Duchess of Queensberry, lived in a house on Ham Common, and a summer house near the river is still shown as Gay's. The church is modern. (For further notices see under *Petersham*.)

Kingsbury, Middlesex.

½m. from Welsh Harp Stn. 6m. from St. Pancras Stn.
Pop. 622.

Part of Kingsbury early belonged to Westminster Abbey, to which it was given by Edward the Confessor. Previously, as its name denotes, it had belonged to the Crown. But the larger portion of the land was divided among various owners, and All Soul's College is the chief proprietor.

The CHURCH (St. Andrew's) appears to stand in a fort, perhaps of British origin, but it has been called Roman. It may give the name to the parish. The church is very curious, containing vestiges of Saxon masonry, Roman bricks, and other rare features. The windows are Perp. There are several monuments of the 17th century, and one brass to John Shephard, his two wives, and his 18 children. The register only dates from 1733. The living is a vicarage with a nominal income, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

There is considerable variety and beauty in the scenery of Kingsbury. The Lake, a reservoir formed in 1838 to supply the Regent Canal, is conspicuous in the N.W. view from Hampstead Heath, and covers the bottom of a valley 1½m. in length along the course of the Brent river. It swarms with water-fowl, attracted no doubt by the abundance of fish—pike, roach, perch, and carp. Leave to fish may be obtained from the landlord of the "Old Welsh Harp." Day tickets are 1s. and 2s. 6d.

The village is at the S.W. end of the Lake. 1m. N. is Kingsbury Green, from which a lane leads to Edgware Road at the Hyde. There are good views on the way at several points right and left.

Lee, Kent.

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 10,493.

This pleasantly-situated suburb contains little of interest for the tourist or excursionist. Situated between Blackheath and Eltham, it is entirely covered with villas and roads of houses of the better class, none of them ancient or in any way remarkable. The church (St. Margaret's) was rebuilt in 1840, but becoming too small for the increasing population, has been abandoned for a new site, on which is a handsome edifice in the Dec. style, with a lofty spire. In the old churchyard, which is well kept, is buried Halley, the astronomer, d. 1742. There are two brasses of the 16th century. The living is a rectory, nominally worth 550*l.* a year, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The manor was one of those given by William I. to Bishop Odo, but has been in the hands of owners of many different families.

Lewisham, Kent.

6m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 36,525.

Adjoins Lee on the S.W., and is, like it, almost covered with villas.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) was built about 100 years ago, and is not without interest as an example of the so-called classical style. It contains several monuments, including a brass (mutilated) to George Hattecliff, 1514; a relievo to Mary Lushington, l. 1797, by Flaxman; and a relievo by Banks, to Mrs. Petrie, d. 1791. The living is worth 1113*l.* a year, and is a vicarage in private gift. At least a dozen new churches are in various parts of the parish. The manor of Lewisham belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, which had a priory here. Thomas, Lord Seymour, husband of Queen Katherine Parr, held it till his execution, 1549, when it was given to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded 1553, and after some further changes became the property of Admiral Legge, whose descendant, Lord Dartmouth, is the present owner. His eldest son is styled Lord Lewisham. There are several almshouses in the parish, among which Colfe's are the chief. Colfe's Grammar School was endowed by will in 1656, the Leathersellers' Company being the trustees.

In the parish are Rushey Green, Catford, and other

hamlets chiefly situated along the high road to Beckenham, and the course of the Ravensbourne. There is a railway station at the Priory, which is the site of the alien house mentioned above.

Leyton, Essex, E.

5¼m. from Fenchurch Street or Liverpool Street Stns.
Pop. 15,506.

Known also as Low Leyton; lying close to the Lea river, but including in the parish, which is very large, the well-situated village of Leytonstone. The manor belonged to the Abbey of Stratford, and after the dissolution to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. It has since been sold and subdivided many times.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is chiefly of the last century. There are four brasses. Strype, the antiquary, d. 1737, bur. in chancel. Monuments to the Hicks family, 1612-1723; to Lady M. Kingston, 1557 (*see* inscription on brass on S. wall); W. Bowyer, the printer, d. 1737; Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls, d. 1754. The register dates from 1575. The living is a vicarage, nominally worth 450*l.* a year, in private patronage.

There are several handsome old houses. Eltoe House, long the residence of Cardinal Wiseman, is in Church Lane. Ruckholt House was the seat of the Hicks family. It is near the railway station, on the left of the way to the village, but has been rebuilt. At Knott's Green, 1½m. N.E., is Mr. G. Barclay's Observatory.

Leytonstone is about 1m. farther N.W. along the high road. There is a railway station close to the village. There are many prettily situated villas and houses, and the forest has left some fine timber scattered here and there. The number of public institutions is large, no fewer than 1200 of the population of the hamlet being in schools and workhouses. The church is modern and contains no monuments of interest.

Loughton, Essex.

12m. from Fenchurch Street or Liverpool Street Stns.
Pop. 2527.

This is one of the best places from which to visit the remains of Epping Forest (*see*).

The manor belonged to Waltham Abbey by gift of

Harold. It has been in various private families since the dissolution. The church (St. John's), an ugly "Norman" building of thirty years ago, supersedes the old church, of which the chancel remains, but in poor condition. There are two brasses. The living is a rectory in private patronage, and worth 580*l.*, gross, a year. Loughton Hall stood close by, and the avenue of firs led from the church to the house. *See* the gates, good wrought ironwork. The hall was burnt 1836. Here Queen Elizabeth visited the Stonards, 1561. There are very pleasant walks from Loughton, especially through the forest, to *Highbeech* (where there is a modern church), to Highbeech Green (*see Waltham*), to Buckhurst Hill and Chigwell (*see*).

Malden, or Maldon, Surrey.

12m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 416.

A scattered village, with a church (St. John's), rebuilt in 1610, of little interest. There are no monuments. The register dates from 1678. The living is a vicarage, and worth, with Chessington, to which it is joined, 447*l.* a year. The manor was given in the 13th century by Walter Merton, Bishop of Rochester, to his foundation at Oxford; but Henry VIII. seized 120 acres for his Great Park at Nonsuch, and Elizabeth compelled the college to give her a lease of the whole for 5000 years at a nominal rent. She granted it to Lord Arundel in exchange for his lease of Nonsuch. (*See Cuddington.*) In 1627 a decree of the Court of Chancery revised this unjust arrangement, and Malden eventually reverted to the college, which owns it now, together with the advowson of the vicarage.

Worcester Park (Railway Station) is a group of villas on the site of part of Nonsuch Park. It is partly in this parish, and partly in Cuddington (*see*).

Merton, Surrey, S.W.

8m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 2139.

Closely adjoins Tooting on the S.

HISTORY.—Merantune, as it is called in the English Chronicle, has been the scene of several remarkable events. In 784 Cynewulf, King of Wessex, was murdered here. In 871 King Ethelred and his brother Alfred

fought a long and bloody battle with the Danes, when Ethelred was killed. Queen Matilda refounded a priory about 1130. Here Becket was educated, and Walter Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxon. In 1236 the Statutes of Merton, by which the assembled barons refused to accept the canon law, saying, in English-Latin, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*," were passed in a council held in Merton Priory. It is owing to this act that, among other things, the marriage laws of England and Scotland differ. The Abbey lands have been in private hands since the dissolution.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is ancient, probably dating from the early part of the 12th century, but except a Norman doorway has few interesting features. It is situated about a furlong S. of the railway station on high ground leading to the Common. There is one good monument, with coloured figures, to Gregory Lovell, d. 1597. In the churchyard are the graves of Francis Nixon, d. 1768, who perfected the art of calico printing, and of Dorcas Lackington, d. 1795, wife of the eminent bookseller. The vicarage, which is in private patronage, is only of nominal value. The register commences in 1559.

The Priory stood on ground a little lower than the church. The chronicles of the Priory still exist in the Bodleian Library. From them we learn that the monks were much given to hunting, and in a visitation held by Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester, about 1310, they are censured for going about with bows and arrows and neglecting to attend Mass. There are only some walls remaining, but Vertue, writing in the early part of the 18th century, describes a chapel as then standing entire. The E. window remained till fifty years ago. A silk printing factory occupies the site.

Nelson Place, a row of houses, marks the situation of Merton Place, Lord Nelson's occasional residence, 1801-1805. He left it in September, 1805, when he sailed on his last voyage, being killed at Trafalgar, October 25, 1805. The house continued in the occupation of Lady Hamilton till 1808. The widow of Captain Cook long lived in the village.

Mill Hill, Middlesex, N.W.

8¼m. from King's Cross or St. Pancras Stns. Pop. 1335.

The Stations are 1m. from the town.

This was formerly a hamlet in Hendon, but lies 2m. N., at the edge of the country. The village is long and irregular, but well situated, and a favourite site for villas and colleges. At the N.W. end is Highwood Hill, on which Sir Stamford Raffles and William Wilberforce lived in neighbouring houses. Raffles died at Highwood House July 5th, 1826. Wilberforce, who left Mill Hill in 1831, built the church (St. Paul's), which was consecrated in 1836, and is in the Gothic of the period. The living, a vicarage, is in the gift of the vicar of Hendon.

The dark-looking building on the right of the road from the Midland Railway Station is a Roman Catholic Missionary College. The tower is 100 feet high. In the village street is Mill Hill School, a Congregationalist College.

The views from the high ground are very pretty in all directions. The ancient forest which surrounded it on every side has left some fine trees, and the country has a well-wooded appearance. Pleasant walks may be made to include Totteridge, Whetstone, and Barnet, or Edgware (*see*).

Mitcham, Surrey, S.W.

10m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 6498.

This is a busy suburb, full of manufactories, here and there varied by market gardens. The CHURCH (St. Peter and St. Paul), built in 1822, is uninteresting. The register begins in 1650. The living, a vicarage in private patronage, is worth 460*l.* per ann. gross. The Common is large and pleasant.

Mortlake, Surrey, S.W.

8¼m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 5119.

HISTORY.—Called in D.S., Mortlage. The meaning of the name has puzzled inquirers. The manor belonged from time immemorial to the See of Canterbury, but was given up to Henry VIII. by Cranmer. The manor house was often used by the Archbishops, and the manor included Wimbledon. Abp. Peckham died at Mortlake, 1292, and Abp. Reynolds, 1327. There are no traces of the house now remaining.

The CHURCH was built by the Archbishops in the 14th

century because of the distance from Wimbledon. The building has little of its ancient features left, except the ivy-clad tower which is dated 1543. The font bears the arms of Abp. Bouchier, d. 1486. The living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and is a vicarage worth 300*l.* a year. The register begins in 1599. There are many monuments, but no brasses. *See* tablet to Sir P. Francis, d. 1818, supposed author of 'Letters of Junius.' Dr. Dee, "the wizard," d. 1608, was buried in chancel. In the churchyard are the graves of Partridge, the astrologer, d. 1715, and Alderman Barber, 1741, Lord Mayor in 1733, who deserves to be remembered for having placed a monument to Butler in Westminster Abbey, thus occasioning a well-known epigram. Dr. Dee's house was immediately W. of the church. Here he was visited by Queen Elizabeth. The mob broke into his laboratory in 1583, and destroyed his astrological implements. On the site, a manufactory of tapestry was opened in the reign of James I., by Sir Francis Crane. For his use the cartoons of Raphael were brought to England. The manufactory was given up in the reign of Charles II.

East Sheen is in the parish. The name is said to be derived from the sheen of the Thames as viewed from Richmond Hill. The old name of Richmond was West Sheen. (*See.*) The walk from Mortlake through East Sheen to Richmond Park is one that should not be neglected by any lover of beautiful scenery of a cultivated kind. There are many villas on the way, few of them of any great antiquity, but many remarkable for their trees and gardens. Christ Church was built in 1863 by Mr. Blomfield. Within the Park Gate is the residence of Prof. Owen. Uplands belongs to Sir H. Taylor, the poet.

Mottingham, Kent. *See* ELTHAM.

Muswell Hill, Middlesex. *See* HORNSEY.

Nonsuch, Surrey. *See* CUDDINGTON.

North Cray, Kent. *See* CRAY.

North End, Middlesex. *See* FULHAM.

Northall, Middlesex.

3½ m. from Southall, 9¼ m. from Paddington Stns. Pop. 479.

A retired country village on a gentle eminence, sometimes called Northolt and Northawe. The heavy clay

soil, though not unsuitable for brick-making, which is carried on to some extent in the parish, makes it unpopular with villa builders ; and a want of good water is complained of by Lysons, who gives an account of the difficulty of well-digging here. The manor belonged to Sir Nicholas Bramber, beheaded 1386. The church (St. Mary's) stands on the E. side of the green, and is, so far, unrestored and interesting, containing three brasses and a good Perp. font. The living is a vicarage, worth (gross) 682*l.* per annum, in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford. The register dates from 1560. Dr. Lisle, Bp. of St. Asaph, died at Lisle Street, London, 1749, was buried within the chancel.

Norwood, Middlesex.

1½m. from Southall, 9¼m. from Paddington Stns. Pop. 5882.

This parish, originally a chapelry of Hayes, contains the schools of Marylebone Union, and also the so-called Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, institutions which greatly increase the nominal number of the population. There are about 1800 patients in the Asylum, which has been enlarged at various times, but was originally founded 1831. The church of Norwood is ancient, but has been almost rebuilt. It contains some old glass. There are 2 brasses, and some large monuments, one with effigies of the 18th century. The living is a rectory in private patronage, and worth 400*l.* a year gross. The register begins in 1654.

Between the village and the Asylum is Osterley Park (*see Heston*), and the country is well wooded and green, but flat.

Norwood, Surrey, S.E.

6m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 12,536.

A district of Lambeth parish. Norwood has of late years become so populous itself as to require at least half-a-dozen churches, besides chapels. It is well situated on the same hill which bears the giant bulk of the Crystal Palace, and may be reached by four or five railway stations from all parts of London. The Palace, though usually reckoned as in Sydenham, is really in Norwood, or rather in Lambeth, part of the grounds being not only in a different parish, but even in a different county. (*See Penge and Sydenham.*) There is little or nothing else to be seen at Norwood except the fine view over London. A pretty walk may be taken along the ridge of the hill from the High Level Station to Upper Norwood Church, and thence to Croydon—about 3m.

Penge, Surrey, S.E.

7m. from Churing Cross Stn. Pop. 13,202.

Like Norwood, Penge has become populous in a few years. In Lysons' time it was a district of Battersea, and is hardly mentioned, except as having a Common 2m. in circumference. But Penge Place has been added to the grounds of the Crystal Palace, and the Common and Wood are covered with houses. There are three churches and four railway stations.

Perivale, Middlesex, W.

2m. from Ealing, 5½m. from Paddington Stns. Pop. 33.

This parish is also known as Greenford Parva, and has only borne its present name, which Lysons thinks a corruption of Parva, since the 16th century. In the reign of Edward III. it was also called Cornhill. As it is less than 8m. from the Marble Arch, its small population and retired situation would alone suffice to make it remarkable; but it has little other claim on the attention. There were five houses in the parish in 1800: there are seven now. The church is pretty, and standing near it is the rectory, a half-timbered and perhaps ancient house. The church was judiciously restored in 1875, and contains several monuments, one brass, and a chancel-screen of that 17th century work which the efforts of restorers have made so scarce. The register only dates from 1709; the rectory is worth about 300*l.* a year, and is in the gift of Lady Croft.

Petersham, Surrey.

*1½m. from Richmond Stn., 9¼m. from Waterloo Stn.
Pop. 683.*

The manor belonged to Chertsey Abbey, and afterwards successively to many royal and noble persons, including Anne of Cleves, Henry Prince of Wales, Charles Duke of York, afterwards Charles I., and the Duke of Lauderdale, and has now for some generations been the property of the Earls of Dysart, of the Tollemache family.

The CHURCH (St. Peter's) stands between the road to Richmond and the river, and is not uninteresting, having been built in 1505, and patched at various times since. It is now chiefly of red brick, in a quaint classical style,

with a picturesque bell turret, and contains a large number of monuments, including a tablet to Captain Vancouver, d. 1798. The churchyard abounds in curious epitaphs. *See* especially those on Sir G. Scott, d. 1841; on Patty Bean, d. 1785; on the Miss Berrys, Walpole's friends, d., both, 1852. The vicarage is united to the parsonage of Kew, the gross income amounting to 520*l.*; it is in the patronage of the Crown.

Ham House stands S.W. of the church, on low ground. It dates from the reign of James I., when it was built by Sir T. Vavasor. The front is to Ham Common (*see*), where there are fine wrought-iron gates; but the fir-trees, with which the garden wall is lined, hide it from view. The back, which looks to the river, is well known to anyone who has rowed along the stream. The red brick harmonizes well with the dark foliage; but the house cannot be called a fine specimen of the architecture of the period. The interior, which is not shown to the public, contains much furniture of the same age as the house, including relics of Lauderdale and his duchess, of the Cabal ministry, who sometimes met here, and portraits of many eminent persons. The library contains twelve Caxton's, one of them unique, and many other rare books.

At the opposite side of the Kingston Road from the church, is a lane leading to *Sudbrook*, a fine house, containing a magnificent hall, built by the Duke of Argyll, and celebrated by Scott in the "Heart of Midlothian" as the place where Jeanie Deans begged her sister's life. The duke was born at Ham House, the Duchess of Lauderdale being his grandmother. He died in 1743 at Sudbrook. It is now a sanitary establishment, and is surrounded with pleasant grounds, from which an entrance may be obtained to Richmond Park. A room opening from the hall is shown as that in which, during the tenancy of Lord Durham, the first Reform Bill was drafted. Canning lived here previously; and here his daughter, Lady Clanricarde, was married. The village of Petersham consists mainly of handsome old houses. Petersham House was pulled down in 1834, and the grounds added to Richmond Park (*see*).

Pinner, Middlesex.

1½m. from Pinner Stn., 13½m. from Euston Stn.
Pop. 2332.

Although situated 3m. N., and including a large village or town, this parish was long reckoned part of Harrow (*see*). The church (St. John the Baptist) was built in 1321. It contains some interesting monuments, one to John Day, d. 1622, minister of the parish, with a quaint epitaph, playing upon his name. There is one brass, 1580. The living, worth 108*l.* a year, is in the gift of the vicar of Harrow. There are several handsome villa residences; Woodridings, near the railway station, having a small district church. At the opposite side of the line, and very conspicuous, is the Commercial Travellers' School, built in 1855. It holds about three hundred children. The walk from Harrow to Pinner may be taken almost all through fields. *Observe* a farmhouse near the railway, about half way; here was a residence of the Archbishops when they owned the manor. It is known as Headstone, but has no feature of interest except the moat.

Plaistow, Essex, E.

4½m. from Fenchurch Street Stn. Pop. 3459.

Now one of the least attractive of the suburbs, this was not very long ago a pleasant country village. Some handsome old houses still remain buried among squalid tenements, and shrouded in the smoke of chemical factories. The village is crossed by the great metropolitan sewer. Canning Town, Silvertown, and the Victoria Docks are in the parish. The Docks, to which a great addition is projected, now cover more than 100 acres, and as the entrance lock is 325 ft. long, admits vessels of the largest size. (*See* North Woolwich.) The church (St. Mary's) was built about 40 years ago, and there are three district churches besides mission chapels. The parish was taken out of West Ham (*see*).

Plumstead, Kent, S.E.

11½m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 28,259.

The manor early belonged to the abbot and monks of St. Augustine at Canterbury, and with some vicissitudes remained theirs till the dissolution. It now belongs to

Queen's College, Oxon. The old church (St. Nicholas) has been made a district church, and the parish church is a new one (St. Margaret's), built 25 years ago. The churchyard of St. Nicholas contains many monuments, some with very quaint epitaphs; and there are some also within the church. The register dates from 1654, and has, under 25th July, 1737, an entry of the burial of William Butler, a dwarf 2 ft. 6 in. high, aged 40. The living, a vicarage, now attached to St. Margaret's, is nominally worth 800*l.* a year, and is in private patronage. The Common has lately been the scene of riots and the subject of litigation. Good views across the river may be had from it.

Plumstead Marshes form an extensive tract of flat meadows lying N. of the railway between Plumstead and Belvedere stations. At Abbey Wood (*see*), about half way, the line is crossed by the great main drainage sewer, and the outfall is at the river's bank, about 1m. N. There are several powder magazines along the shore, and there are artillery butts for the use of Woolwich Arsenal.

Erith, which is 4m. E. from Plumstead, stands exactly on the 12m. circle, but is 15½m. by railway from Charing Cross. The manor, which was long Crown property, was alienated in the reign of Henry VIII. The church (St. John the Baptist) is near the station. It has been terribly restored, and is now practically new, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish the old features from the modern. *Observe* crucifix above the chancel arch, the piscina, and the hagioscope. Monuments: Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, d. 1568, fine effigy, but mutilated; tablet, with allegorical figure, by Chantrey, to Lord Eardley, d. 1824. There are eight brasses, several injured. On S. wall of chancel, outside, is a dial, dated 1643, with the motto in Latin, "I will never return to thee." In the sand-pits near Erith many geological remains of interest have been found, including fossil tusks and bones of elephants.

Belvedere, on the right, 1m. W. before reaching Erith, is a fine house, formerly the seat of Lord Eardley, now the Asylum for Merchant Seamen. The park has been converted into building sites, and there is a district church (All Saints').

Borstall Heath occupies the ridge of the hill on the

right of the line, and has been secured for public recreation. The views are very fine, and a walk to it should by no means be omitted. (*See Walks.*)

Putney, Surrey, S.W.

5¼m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 9439.

Exactly opposite Fulham, and connected with it by a bridge; a suburb of London, and though interesting historically, retains few features of antiquity or picturesqueness. It was a part of the great manor of Wimbledon, but seems to have had a church very early. The present church (St. Mary's) was built on the old site in 1836. Adjoining it on the N. is a chapel built of materials removed from the old church, originally a memorial of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, d. 1533, who was the son of a baker at Putney. *Observe* the fan-work tracery. The tower is old. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, worth 350*l.*, gross, a year. The parish is in the diocese of London. The register dates from 1620, and contains a notice of the baptism of "Edward, son of Edward Gibbon, Esq., and Judah his wife, born the 27th of April, and baptized May 13th, 1737." This was the celebrated historian of the "Decline and Fall." Putney was also the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded 1540. When Charles I. was at Hampton Court, Putney was the headquarters of the parliamentary generals, 1647. Putney Heath, 1m. S. from station, was the scene of several remarkable duels. Here, in 1798, W. Pitt fought W. Tierney, and in 1809 Lord Castlereagh wounded George Canning. At Bowling Green House, near the Heath, W. Pitt died, 1806.

Roehampton, at the opposite side of the road from the Heath, is about 1½m. from Putney, of which it is an ecclesiastical district. There are many handsome houses, surrounded with ornamental grounds, including Roehampton House, the seat of Lord Leven; Dover House, lately of the notorious Alexander Collie, and formerly of Lord Clifden; Clarence Lodge, of William IV., now a school for the daughters of officers; and Roehampton Park, a Roman Catholic Monastery. There is a gate to Roehampton at the N.E. corner of Richmond Park, and a more agreeable walk cannot be taken than from Putney Station, over the Heath, through Roehampton to Richmond.

Richmond, Surrey.

9½ m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 15,112.

Beautifully situated on the right bank of the Thames, and lying between Kew Gardens and Richmond Park, this is a place well suited to be the head-quarters of the excursionist. Omnibuses run from the Bank to Richmond by Putney Bridge at frequent intervals, and are preferable in many ways to the railway, as the station is a long way from the Park, and the line is laid out so as to afford but few good views.

HISTORY.—Richmond was originally known as West Sheen, and was a village lying wholly in the hollow S.E. of Kew Park, and clustering round a royal manor house, which existed here almost from time immemorial. The present Park was then a common or heath, and Kew Park, otherwise called Richmond or Sheen Old Park, formed the grounds of the house. In his Palace here, Edward I. received the Scotch nobles, 1301. Edward III. improved or rebuilt the Palace, and died at Sheen, 1377. The first wife of Richard II. also died here, 1394, whereupon Richard pulled down his grandfather's buildings, and deserted the place. Henry V. rebuilt the house; Edward IV. gave it to his queen, Elizabeth Wydvile, and it should have been hers when Henry VII. coveted it, and made it a frequent residence in the early years of his reign. In the last year of the 15th century, having stood less than a hundred years, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry took the opportunity of renovating it. The name was changed to that which it still bears, in allusion to the king's former earldom, and a fine palace rose from the ashes. Here, in 1509, after a lingering illness, Henry VII. died; and his successor entertained the Emperor Charles V. at Richmond in 1522. Wolsey was allowed to use it in exchange for the neighbouring Palace of Hampton Court which he gave up to the King. Elizabeth was frequently here during her long reign, and here died, 1603. It was repaired, and much money spent on it by Henry, Prince of Wales, but it was his brother, Charles I., who added the magnificent New Park to the glories of Richmond. In 1634 a commission was appointed to buy or otherwise obtain the land, and in spite of much opposition and discontent, 650 acres were taken from Mortlake, 230 from Putney, 265 from Petersham,

483 from Ham, and as much from Kingston and Richmond itself as made up a total of 2253, the brick wall surrounding it being reckoned near 8m. in length. After the death of Charles I., of whose high-handed proceedings few brought him more unpopularity than this, the Parliament gave Richmond New Park as a gift to the citizens of London. The city gave it up to Charles II. on his return. The Palace had been sold and partly dismantled. Boat-loads of pictures were removed to Whitehall; but it was occasionally used by Charles; his mistress, Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland; and his mother, Henrietta Maria. It gradually fell into decay, however. Houses were built or reconstructed of the offices, and although it has never been wholly pulled down at any one time, the remains are scarcely worth turning out of the way to see. The entrance gateway to the Wardrobe Court, now called Old Palace Yard, bears the arms of Henry VIII., and is almost the only thing left. The royal visitors to Richmond have for a hundred years or more been content to inhabit a lodge in the Park which was partly built by Princess Amelia while she was Ranger. Richmond Church (St. Mary Magdalene) has been altered and rebuilt so often that it is not worth a visit except for the monuments which are numerous and interesting. *Observe* grave of Thomson, marked by a brass in N. aisle; a monument by Bacon to Major Bean, killed at Waterloo; and many more, some with quaint epitaphs. In the churchyard is buried Lord Fitzwilliam, who by his will endowed Cambridge University with a museum, d. 1816; also Edmund Kean, the tragedian, d. 1833. The register begins in 1583, and according to Mr. Thorne, contains a note of the baptism in 1681 of Swift's Stella, Hester Johnson. The living is a vicarage in the gift of King's College, Cambridge, and worth, nominally, 600*l.* a year. There are several district churches, one of them, St. Matthias, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.

The objects of interest at Richmond may be described in order, beginning at the Railway Station. The visitor, before proceeding to the Hill and Terrace, will pass on the right a road which leads at a distance of about a hundred yards to the Green, in which stands the gateway of the Palace. On the N. side is Wentworth House, which was inhabited by Lord Fitzwilliam, mentioned above. In the lane leading from the Green to the Kew Road, lived James

Thomson, the poet. The house is now an infirmary, but the poet's rooms are preserved. Returning to the main street, the church, which stands behind the houses on the opposite side, may be visited. Turning to the left along the main street, the villa of the Duke of Buccleuch—which is said to have been built on part of the site of the Palace, but probably this is by confusion with Queensberry House, pulled down in 1830—is on the right, just after the approach to the Bridge is passed. The lower road, on the right, leads to Petersham. We follow the upper road, which ascends the Hill on the left. The large pleasure grounds on the right are attached to the duke's villa, being reached from the house by a passage under the lower road. Here the Queen and Prince Albert were entertained in 1842. Ascending still farther, the Terrace is reached. The tall new building on the right was intended for a hydropathic establishment, and is now a co-operative boarding-house. Here, in a former house, the late Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Prince de Joinville successively resided. The view from the Terrace is one of the finest in England. The old name, Sheen, is said to be derived from the reflections seen far below in the Thames, but this is more than doubtful. Sir J. Reynolds painted this landscape from Wick House, the first on the right after passing the Terrace. In one of the houses on the other side lived Mrs. Fitzherbert as a widow, and it was here she attracted the notice of the Prince, afterwards George IV. Next to Wick House, and on the same side, is the "Star and Garter," a famous tavern, now much changed from its pristine simplicity. The ugly but spacious banqueting house adjoining, was erected in 1865 by Mr. Barry. It is a sad eyesore in the view from the river. The older portion of the inn was burnt in 1870, when the manager perished. In it Louis Philippe had lived for six months after his flight from Paris. We are now facing the Park gate, built by Brown for George III. It bears that King's cipher, the initials G. R., and the date 1798. Next the gate, and opposite the "Star and Garter," is Ancaster House, once the seat of Sir Lionel Darell, a favourite of George III. The road down the Hill, by the side of the tavern, leads to Petersham, meeting the lower road at the foot.

Entering the Park, the new Terrace—from which, under fine trees, the view may be enjoyed even better than from

the Hill—is on the right; the main avenue goes to the Kingston Gate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The first house on the right, on the brow of the Hill, is Pembroke Lodge, in which the aged Earl Russell has long resided, and where he has more than once been visited by Her Majesty. A pathway tending to the left, leads, at a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., to Robin Hood's Gate. In the open space outside the Ladder Stile, a gibbet used to stand. Gallows Hill is now called Kingston Hill. Returning to the Richmond Gate, an avenue on the left, nearly due W., leads to Roehampton Gate, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. (*See* under Mortlake.) About half way on the right is the White Lodge, formerly the residence of the Ranger. Here Lord Sidmouth died 1844, and was buried at Mortlake, this part of the Park being in that parish. The Queen lived here in retirement for a short time after the death of the Duchess of Kent. The Prince of Wales was here for some months with his tutor, and has since visited the Lodge with the Princess. It is now occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The oak avenue leading to the entrance is known as the Queen's Walk. From an eminence known as Oliver's Mount at the E. end, may be seen a fine view on a clear day, including Harrow, Notting Hill, St. Paul's, the Houses of Parliament, and the Crystal Palace. There are eight public entrances to the Park, which is without a rival in the environs of London for situation and picturesqueness. There has been too much enclosure of late years for the purpose of encouraging game, but public attention having been called to the subject, a better policy may be looked for. The present ranger is the Duke of Cambridge.

For places to be visited near Richmond, *see* Kew, Ham, Petersham, Hampton, Mortlake, Wimbledon, and Kingston, each of them within a four-mile walk from Richmond Station.

Roehampton, Surrey. *See* PUTNEY.

Romford, Essex.

12½m. from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 6635.

The name probably means a "broad ford" over the Bourne river, and has no reference to the Roman road which traverses the parish. The town is famous for a great weekly market, in existence so far back as 1247. It is held on Wednesdays. There are large breweries, a

Town Hall, Corn Exchange, Court House, &c. The church (St. Mary and Edward the Confessor) was built in 1850, on the site of a church built about 1407. The vicarage is worth 700*l.* a year, and is in the gift of New College, Oxford. There is one good monument, that of Sir A. Cooke, of Giddea Hall, d. 1576. He was preceptor to Edward VI. One of his daughters married Lord Burleigh, another Sir N. Bacon, father of Lord Bacon, and another Lord Russell. Giddea Hall is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the town, a modern building of little interest. In the old house, pulled down in 1720, Sir T. Cooke entertained Queen Elizabeth, 1568. Francis Quarles, author of the 'Emblems,' was born in 1592, at Stewards, close to the town. Romford was part of the Liberty of Havering-at-Bower, a royal park and palace, where Edward the Confessor saw the vision of St. John.

Sheen, East, Surrey. *See* MORTLAKE.

Sheen, West, Surrey. *See* RICHMOND.

Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex. *See* HAMMERSMITH.

Shooter's Hill, Kent. *See* WOOLWICH.

Sidcup, Kent.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 520.

A new parish, taken out of Chislehurst, from which it is distant 2m. The church is modern but handsome, and contains some stained glass. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester, worth 160*l.* per annum. Between Sidcup and Foot's Cray is Ursula Lodge, an asylum for six maiden ladies, founded by Mr. Berens, of Sidcup.

Snaresbrook, Essex. *See* WANSTEAD.

Southgate, Middlesex. *See* EDMONTON.

Spring Grove, Middlesex.

*Adjoins Isleworth Stn. 12m. from Waterloo Stn.
Pop. 1657.*

A hamlet of Heston parish, but now greater than its parent. The church, a fine modern building, stands near Osterley Park. The International College is on the site of a villa inhabited by Sir Joseph Banks, who died there in 1820.

Stanmore, Great, Middlesex.

2m. from Edgware, 11½m. from King's Cross Stn.
Pop. 1355.

Lysons explains the name as "the boundary stone," because Stanmore lies at the extremity of the county. It was one parish with Little Stanmore (*see*) at the D.S. The Watling Street ran through it, and Sulloniacæ has been placed near Brockley Hill (*see* Edgware) and Roman remains have frequently been found in the parish. The church was built in 1632, and consecrated by Archbishop Laud. It was insufficient and inconvenient, and a new church was built close by in 1850. This good example deserves to be specially noticed, as in most places the old churches have been ruined by so-called restoration. Queen Adelaide, who resided at Bentley Priory for several years, laid the foundation of the new church. In the old one are several monuments. The register begins in 1599, but is defective. The living, a rectory in private patronage, is nominally worth 500*l.* a year. The parish is said to be very healthy, several inhabitants having been believed to reach 100 years. The situation is 280 ft. above the sea. The Common affords good views. At Bentley Priory, part of which is in Harrow parish, Queen Adelaide came to live on the death of William IV. in 1838. She died here in 1849. In 1854 Sir J. Kelk bought the place, and has made great alterations. There are several other fine seats in the neighbourhood.

Stanmore, Little, Middlesex. *See* WHITCHURCH.

Stratford, Essex, E.

4m. from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 23,286.

The growth of London eastward has swallowed up almost all that was interesting in Stratford, the "ford of the street," or Roman road into Essex. The Lea, in Roman times a wide estuary, began to contract when the Old Ford was abandoned, and the Street Ford lower down came into use. In the 12th century, "Good Queen Matilda," the English wife of Henry I., built an arched bridge, and the place was known in Chaucer's time as Stratford-atte-Bow—that is, at the bow or arch. The name of Bow is now confined to the western or Middlesex side, and the old bridge was removed in 1839.

Stratford Langthorn Abbey was founded for Cistercians in 1134. There are now no remains, except perhaps the Abbey Mills. The church (St. John's) is modern; the parish, formerly a hamlet of West Ham (*see*), was separated in 1868, when the living was made a vicarage. It is in the gift of the vicar of West Ham, and is worth 360*l.* a year. Two district churches have already sprung up in the densely crowded parish. The Town Hall is a handsome building, with a tower 100 ft. high, designed by Messrs. Giles and Angell. There are many manufactories in the Lea marshes, each surrounded by a colony of labourers, but a few green spaces may still be found towards West Ham.

Streatham, Surrey, S.W.

5¼m. from Victoria Stn. Pop. 14,460.

Probably called from its situation on the "street," or ancient road, elsewhere the Stane Street. There were several manors here in the time of D.S.: one of them, Tooting, is said to have belonged to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and so got its name of Tooting Bec. The church (St. Leonard's) was rebuilt in 1831, and is scarcely worth a visit, though it contains an ancient knightly effigy and two brasses. The most interesting monuments, however, are two tablets to Henry Thrale, d. 1781, and Mrs. Salusbury, his mother-in-law, d. 1773, the friends of Dr. Johnson, who wrote the Latin inscriptions. There is also a monument to Rebecca, wife of W. Lynne, d. 1653, on which he says—

"Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
I could not praise enough so good a wife."

Near this another conjugal paragon is commemorated, Elizabeth Hamilton, d. 1746, "Who was married near 47 years and never did one thing to displease her husband." *See* also punning epitaph on R. Livesay, d. 1608. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Duke of Bedford. The income is set down nominally at 1200*l.* a year, but there are four district churches. The register begins in 1538.

Of the Thrales' villa nothing remains. It was close to Tooting Bec Common, a fine open space, now happily secured to the public. A castellated and stuccoed house on the N.W. side, known as The Priory, *Balham*, was, in

1876, the scene of Charles Bravo's death, which gave rise to a long and painful inquiry, held in the inn adjoining Balham Station. The greater part of Streatham is now built over, or subdivided into villas, but there are still some pleasant walks. (*See Norwood.*)

Tooting Graveney, or Lower Tooting, with its common, lies to the S.W., and closely adjoins Merton (*see*). The open ground which commences at Streatham is thus continued for several miles with slight intervals. The Independent Chapel owes its origin to Daniel Defoe.

Sutton, Surrey.

14½m. from London Bridge Stn. Pop. 6558.

Lying among the downs, which here make a bend towards the N., Sutton is admirably suited for a day's excursion from London. It is well known to people who go to the Derby by road, but at other times is a quiet little town. The manor anciently belonged to Chertsey Abbey, and afterwards to the Carews. (*See Beddington.*)

The church is new, having been built in 1863, but contains some old monuments, including one to the second Earl Talbot, d. 1782. There is a district church at *Benhilton*, N.E. of the town. Sutton is a rectory nominally worth 760*l.* per annum, in the gift of Hertford College, Oxon. The register begins in 1636. There is another Sutton in Surrey, remarkable for an ancient house, Sutton Place. It is in Woking parish, and beyond our limits.

Sydenham, Kent, S.E.

6m. from Victoria Stn. Pop. 19,016.

Formerly a district or hamlet of Lewisham (*see*), but since the building of the Crystal Palace a large and already crowded place.

The churches, of which there are six or seven, are all new. The few historical associations connected with the place seem to have been obliterated by the one great modern event, though strangely enough, no part of the Palace is in Sydenham, as it lies wholly in the adjoining parish of Lambeth, and in the adjoining county of Surrey. A portion of the grounds, including the site of an old house, are in Sydenham, as is the villa of Rockhill, long the residence of Sir Joseph Paxton, who died here in 1865. (*See Chiswick.*)

The Crystal Palace was built of the materials of the Great Exhibition of 1851, transported hither from Hyde Park. It was opened in 1854 by the Queen. A portion of the north end was burnt in 1866, and has not been rebuilt. (*See* Norwood, and Walking Excursions, p. 118.)

Teddington, Middlesex.

13½ *m.* from *Waterloo Stn.* Pop. 4063.

Situated at the N. extremity of Bushey Park.

HISTORY.—Formerly called Totyngton; as part of the great manor of Staines belonged to the Abbey of Westminster until the dissolution; it has since passed through many hands. The idea, refuted by Lysons, but adopted in Napoleon III.'s "Life of Cæsar," was that Teddington meant Tide-end-town, a derivation which may commend itself to people who derive Charing from Chère-reine. The first lock met in ascending the Thames is at Teddington, just 17 *m.* above Westminster Bridge. The Thames here flows from S.E. to N.W., thus reversing its course at Fulham. There is still a manor house on the old site, but quite modern. At different times houses in the village have been inhabited by some eminent men; among them the poet Lord Buckhurst (*see* Knole Excursion, p. 122); Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Paul Whitehead, the poet and politician, on whom Garrick wrote the well-known epitaph, beginning

"Here lies a man misfortune could not bend."

Peg Woffington, the actress; John Wilkes, "a friend to liberty;" and John Walter, founder of the *Times* newspaper.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is not worth a visit, being a patched but not picturesque brick building, chiefly of the last century. The register begins in 1555. The incumbency is a perpetual curacy in private patronage, and of only nominal value, yet it is said that a Puritan curate was suspended about the year 1640 for preaching a sermon more than an hour long.

The railway station at Teddington is the best place from which to visit the Chestnut Avenue in Bushey Park. (*See* Hampton.)

Tcoting, Surrey. *See* STREATHAM.

Tottenham, Middlesex, N.

6m. from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 22,869.

Like many places far beyond it, Tottenham has been swallowed up in bricks and mortar of late, and a continuous street extends along the North road from Bishopsgate.

HISTORY.—The name, in D.S. Toteham, may refer to the elevated situation, and may have affinity with Tothill, in Westminster, and other similar names. But the natural derivation would include it with Tottenham Court, Tooting, and Teddington, as derived from a Saxon family or tribal name. The manor belonged successively to Earl Siward; his son, Waltheof; David, Earl of Huntingdon; William the Lion, King of Scots, and, in 1254, was divided between Bruce and Baliol, competitors for the Scots crown, and their cousin, Lord Hastings. Bruce's portion was seized by the king in 1306, and though it has since retained the name, has passed through many private families. In 1449 Alderman Gedeney re-united the three portions, and they have since formed one estate. Bruce Castle has long been a school, and here, before 1833, Sir Rowland Hill taught.

The **CHURCH** (All Saints') is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from the high road, and not far from Bruce Castle, and near Bruce Grove Station (7m. from Liverpool Street Station), but about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Tottenham High Cross Station. It is of very mixed architecture, but its look of antiquity and some of its most interesting features were removed in a so-called restoration in 1875, when, as Mr. Thorne feelingly narrates, "a curious semicircular structure at the E. end of the N. aisle" was removed. It formed a vestry and entrance to a vault beneath for the family of Lord Coleraine, d. 1708. There are three brasses, and many monuments and tablets to local worthies and others. The register begins in 1558. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and worth about 800*l.* a year. There are district churches at Seven Sisters Road, Wood Green, Park Lane, and other parts of the parish, but none of them remarkable; also several dissenting chapels, some of them handsome.

Tottenham still contains here and there an old house, or some other vestige of its former rural felicity. The High

Cross, which gives its name to the southern end of the town, was built in brick about 1600 by Dean Wood, in the place of a wooden cross, then much decayed. The brickwork was beautified with stucco Gothic ornaments in 1809. The eight sides bear each on a shield one letter of the word "Tottenham." It stands on the E. of the high road, at the opposite side from the railway station. Near it is a picturesque gabled house.

Seven Sisters Road is still farther S. Here also is a railway station. The name refers to seven elm trees, now gone, but seven new trees have been planted near the site. The road was lately quite rural, but is now rapidly becoming a street. At the S.W. end is Finsbury Park. (See Hornsey.)

Wood Green is at the N. extremity of the parish. The railway station is 5m. from King's Cross, and is convenient for entrance to the Alexandra Park, which is partly in this parish and partly in Hornsey. (See *Walking Excursions*, p. 119.) The almshouse of the Printers' Pension Fund is not far from the church, on the W. side of the green, and there is a full dozen of similar institutions in the neighbourhood.

Totteridge, Herts, N.

10m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop. 481.

A village in the corner of Hertfordshire nearly surrounded by Middlesex. The name probably refers to the elevated position. (See under Teddington and Tottenham for remarks on the subject.) The church (St. Andrew's) is on the highest point; it was built in 1790, and lately improved, but is not worth a visit, except for a fine yew tree in the churchyard, under which is the tomb of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, d. 1851. There are some fine trees in the park; the house is now a school. Richard Baxter, author of the "Saint's Rest," and Lady Rachel Russell, are among the eminent inhabitants. The parish is a curacy dependent on Hatfield. The register begins in 1570.

The pedestrian may obtain fine views by walking from Totteridge Station to Edgware, along the high ground. (See Edgware.)

Turnham Green, Middlesex.

4½m. from Hyde Park Corner. Pop. 3434.

A district of Chiswick, and a station on the S.W.R., but on the direct road from Hammersmith to Brentford. The church was built in 1843. Lord Heathfield, the hero of Gibraltar, died here in 1790. There are several houses in the "Queen Anne" style now admired, but very little else to delay the excursionist.

Twickenham, Middlesex.

11½m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 10,533.

A station at St. Margaret's will be found the most convenient for the group of villas known as Twickenham Park.

HISTORY.—The meaning of the name has proved an insoluble problem. It occurs as early as 704. The manor was originally part of Isleworth. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was annexed to Hampton Court. Charles I. gave it to his Queen. It was leased and sub-leased, and though still nominally Crown land, is held by several private owners. The manor house is close to the church. Here Catherine of Aragon is said to have lived after her divorce. Perhaps Aragon Close, a villa near, owes its name to the tradition, which is, however, unsupported.

The **CHURCH** (St. Mary's) is of several ages, but the tower is the oldest part. The body of the church is of brick, completed in 1715, but much altered a few years ago when the interior fittings were made suitable to modern taste. The monuments have been spared, however, and are very interesting. *Observe*, on the E. wall Pope's monument to his parents, "et sibi," and the tablet erected by Bishop Warburton, bearing the poet's lines, "For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey." Pope was buried in the middle aisle, d. 1744. Kneller, the painter, d. 1723, was also buried in the church, but without a monument. On the outer walls are tablets to Pope's nurse, Mary Beach, d. 1725, and to Kitty Clive, the actress, d. 1785. Many eminent people are buried in the churchyard, including Admiral Byron, author of a 'Narrative of the Loss of the Wager.' Among the vicars have been Dr. Waterland, d. 1740, and Bishop Terrick (*see* Fulham). The register begins in 1538, and

Lysons gives a long series of annotated extracts, to which the reader is referred.

Twickenham abounds in villas, and it is not easy to take them in any order. Beginning at the N. end of the parish, near St. Margaret's Station, we may notice *Twickenham Park*, which is at the foot of Richmond Bridge, at the right-hand side. There was a mansion here very early, and Francis Bacon, afterwards Lord Verulam, had a lease of it from the Crown, and was visited here by Queen Elizabeth in 1592. Three years later the property was granted to him. He sold it shortly after. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was inhabited by a number of eminent persons successively, until in our own day the house was pulled down, and a cluster of villas arranged in roads built in the park.

Crossing the road at the foot of Richmond Bridge, a footpath by the river's bank may be followed. The first large house is Marble Hill, built by George II. for Lady Suffolk, then Mrs. Howard. It was afterwards inhabited by Mrs. Fitzherbert. From this point the view of Richmond Hill, with the smooth lawns of Buckleuch House at the water's edge, is worth observing. A convenient seat has been placed at the side. Next we pass Little Marble Hill, and reach the grounds of Orleans House, now a club, but long the residence of the Orleans family, having been rented by Louis Philippe and his brothers until the restoration in 1814, and purchased by the same prince nearly forty years later, when he found himself once more in exile. He lived and died at Claremont, but Orleans House was occupied by the Duke d'Aumale, who filled it with his choice collection of books and pictures, since removed to Chantilly, when the house was once more abandoned. It is handsomely built of red brick in a good style, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds, in which are some fine cedars. Next we come to Mount Lebanon, where the Prince de Joinville lived, and next after it to York House, the residence, during the same period of exile, of the Count of Paris. Here Lord Chancellor Clarendon lived in the reign of Charles II., and in a room still known by her name, Clarendon's grand-daughter, Queen Anne, was born 1664. Immediately behind York House is the church. (*See above.*)

The next villa S. of the church is Richmond House, after it Poulet Lodge, then Riversdale, and at last we reach Pope's Villa. The grounds have been greatly

altered and the original house pulled down, so that it retains few traces of the poet's occupation. He came to live here in 1717, and died here 1744. In 1807 the place was bought by a Lady How, who destroyed the house and dug up the garden; and the grotto, a passage under the road behind the house, is almost all that remains of Pope's time. Two or three smaller villas intervene, and then we arrive opposite *Strawberry Hill* (station 12m. from Waterloo Station), where Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, lived for many years. It is much altered and enlarged since his time, but the present owner, Lady Waldegrave, has endeavoured to obtain as many as possible of the art treasures which Walpole had collected here, and which were sold, owing to some family complications, in 1842. Strawberry Hill Gothic has become proverbial. The grounds are necessarily confined, but admirably laid out, and the garden parties are famous among suburban entertainments. Here the Prince and Princess of Wales have been repeatedly entertained, and their portraits, by J. Sant, R.A., are in one of the rooms. There are many other portraits, and some fine pictures in the house, to which admission may be obtained when the family are away. A small house to the S. is Little Strawberry Hill, which Walpole lent to Kitty Clive (*see* above), and called Cliveden. There are many other villas along both sides of the Teddington road, of which the fullest description will be found in Mr. Thorne's "Hand-book," to which the reader is referred.

Whitton, a hamlet of Twickenham, lies close to Hounslow Heath, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Hounslow Station. At the E. side is Kneller Hall, once the residence of Sir G. Kneller, the painter, and now a training school for army bandsmen. The grounds are extensive. The church is modern.

Eel-Pie Island, otherwise Twickenham Eyot, is nearly opposite York House. It is a favourite resort of boating parties. There is another small island opposite Strawberry Hill.

Twyford, Middlesex, W.

2m. from Willesden Junction, 5½m. from Euston Square Stn. Pop. 47.

The name probably indicates the existence of two fords over the Brent; it is sometimes called West Twyford, to distinguish it from a hamlet of Willesden, and sometimes Twyford Abbey, from the tradition that on the site

of the manor house was formerly a religious foundation. The house is modern, large, and handsome, in a Gothic style. In the reign of Elizabeth, and until the time of Lysons, the "Abbey" was the only house in the parish. There are now eight, but with the exception of Perivale (*see*) this is the smallest and least populous parish in the neighbourhood of London. The church is very small, ivy-covered, and in fair order. It contains a few monuments. There is service on Sundays in summer, and the "Abbey" tenant is expected to provide a clergyman. For its out-of-the-world appearance, Twyford may be thought worth a visit. It is easily reached from Acton or Ealing, or by pleasant lanes from Willesden.

Upton, Essex, E. *See* WEST HAM.

Walham Green, Middlesex, W. *See* FULHAM.

Waltham, Essex.

13m. from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 3150.

Sometimes known as Waltham Abbey, sometimes as Waltham Holy Cross, but not to be confused with Waltham Cross, which is in Herts (*see*). The station is about 1m. W. of the town.

HISTORY.—The name signifies the "home in the forest." The church was founded at a remote period in honour of a wooden cross said to have been brought from Somersetshire. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to his brother-in-law, Harold, who founded the Abbey, with a house of secular canons. After Harold's death at Hastings, 1066, his body was said to have been brought to Waltham and buried in the church. In 1184 Henry II. changed the monks for regular canons. The Abbot was a peer of parliament till the dissolution, when his lands were valued at about 1000*l.* a year. The site and manor were given to Sir Anthony Denny, one of Henry VIII.'s executors. They have since passed through several families.

The CHURCH in its present state is only the nave of the Abbey. It has been "restored" in an incongruous style by Mr. Burgess, the eastern wall being ornamented with carvings representing the fables of Æsop, under a circular window of a foreign Norman type. The nave consists of seven bays, with round arches, interesting as a very early example of the so-called Norman style; it is a question

whether part of it at least was not built before the Conquest. Beside the S. aisle is a fine lady chapel of the Dec. period, with a crypt. The roof of the main building has been renewed. It is flat, painted by E. J. Poynter, R.A., in panels representing the signs of the zodiac, the months, &c. It is hardly less incongruous than the E. end, but fine as a picture. There are two brasses of no interest, and the mural monument of Sir Edmond Denny. A tower was built at the W. end in 1556. It is worth ascending, as it affords a good view of the valley of the Lea, and of the site of the Abbey buildings. The living is a vicarage in the gift of trustees, with an income of 200*l*. The celebrated Thomas Fuller was incumbent, 1648 to 1658, and wrote a history of the parish. T. Cranmer, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was tutor at Waltham when he proposed his solution of the divorce question, which led to his subsequent advancement.

The only remains of the domestic buildings are a bridge and gate a little way W. of the church. They lead into the precincts. The mill, which belonged to the Abbey, is old, but has no features of interest.

The town clusters round the Abbey, seeming to have originally been built on islands in the Lea. The Royal Gunpowder Factory, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the town, gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The works occupy an area of 200 acres, and about 30,000 tons of powder are made annually. Extensive willow beds supply the charcoal. It is difficult to obtain admission.

The *Forest*, which was part of that of Epping, has almost disappeared, but the heights E. of the town are still well wooded. It formerly covered a large tract E. and N.E., but all that now remains are about 3000 acres. (*See* Epping, Loughton, Chingford.) The monks had rights of hunting and cutting wood, and Henry VIII. was often here for the enjoyment of the chase.

Waltham Cross, Herts.

13m. from *Liverpool Street Stn.* Pop. 3000.

The Cross lies $\frac{1}{4}$ W. of the station, which also serves for Waltham Abbey. (*See.*)

The place was probably known by the same name before Edward I. built here one of the "Eleanor Crosses." The road to the N. here branches to the right to the Abbey, and another road joins it on the left from Enfield. The

Cross is in a poor state, although it was formerly by far the finest of the twelve which Edward erected. It has suffered much by injudicious attempts at restoration, and little of its old beauty can be seen. It stands on the E. side of the road. In the "Four Swans" Inn opposite, the Queen's body is said to have lain, but the existing house is much later in date. A new church was built in 1832; the parish is a district of Cheshunt, and the living, which is of small value, is in the gift of the vicar of the mother parish.

A visit to Waltham Cross and the Abbey may be conveniently made by a pedestrian in combination with Enfield (*see*). The route is indicated on p. 46.

Walthamstow, Essex, E.

6½m. from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 11,092.

May be reached by a short walk from Hoe Street Stn. There are several other stations within easy reach.

Walthamstowe lies between Chingford on the N. and Leyton on the S. among the hills, which border the E. bank of the Lea. It derives its name, no doubt, from its situation (*see* Waltham) in the forest. The parish is still well wooded, and a favourite site for villa residences; some date from the 17th century.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is not interesting, though ancient, but it contains four brasses, and several good monuments. *See* the Monox chapel, and, in the chancel, a monument by Stone, to Mary, Lady Merry, d. 1632. The living is a vicarage in private patronage, and worth 600*l.* a year. The register begins in 1645, and Lysons names two persons who lived upwards of a century. Some interesting discoveries of fossil remains have been made in the meadows by the Lea, including the bones of elephants, oxen, and horses, with flint implements. (*See* Ilford, and Introduction, p. 9.)

Wanstead, Essex, E.

8m. from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 5119.

The village is ½m. S.E. from Snarebrook Station; a little E. of the road from London to Chigwell.

The forest stretches N. from Wanstead, which derives its name probably from a "White House" within its borders, or possibly, as Mr. Thorne suggests, from some connection with the worship of Woden. The Romans

had a station here, and remains of their period have been found. The manor, which early belonged to the Sec of London, was leased to various families, and came in the 18th century into the possession of Earl Tylney, from whose heiress, Mrs. Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, it passed to its present owner, Earl Cowley. The magnificent house, with its spacious park, gardens, grottos, lakes, avenues, a heronry, and every other adjunct to a first-rate residence, was, owing to the extravagance of the husband of the heiress, sold piecemeal, the house pulled down, and its contents dispersed in 1822.

The village lies N. of the park, and the church (St. Mary's) is within it. It is classical in design, having been erected in 1787, but contains some monuments from the old church, including the effigy of Sir Josiah Child, ancestor of the Tylneys, d. 1699. The living is a rectory in the gift of Lord Cowley, worth 600*l.* a year. There is a district church (Christ Church) on the green, built in 1861.

Snaresbrook (stn. 8m. from Liverpool Street Stn.) is a hamlet of Wanstead, from which it is distant about 1m. N.W. across the green. The Infant Orphan Asylum is a large building W. of the railway. It accommodates 300 children, and was founded by Dr. Reed in 1827.

At Lake House, S.W. of Wanstead Park, Thomas Hood wrote his novel of 'Tylney Hall.' The house was originally built as a summer house to the park.

There are several asylums and charitable institutions at Wanstead, and its high situation, nearness to town, and the remains of the forest, render it a favourite resort for holiday-makers.

Welling, Kent. *See WICKHAM, EAST.*

West Ham, Essex, E.

*Stratford Stn., 4m. from Liverpool Street Stn.
Pop. 39,633.*

Closely adjoins Stratford on the S.E. The parish comprised, before it was divided, a large tract, including Stratford itself and Plaistow. It retains, in a wonderful degree, its rural character, especially about Upton, 1m. N.E., where is a good brick house of the 17th century. The church (All Saints') is a compound of all styles, some-

what injured in restoration in 1844, but still interesting, and containing one brass and many monuments. *Observe* the Norman clerestory.

West Ham Park was made public property in 1874, through the generosity of the Gurney family, who contributed 10,000*l.* towards its purchase. It has an area of eighty acres, and was well laid out and planted by its late owner, Mr. S. Gurney. He and his sister, Mrs. Fry, have left many memorials of their benevolence here.

The works of the Great Eastern Railway Company, the pumping station of the main drainage (*see* Barking), and many large factories, render West Ham by no means attractive to the excursionist.

Whitchurch, Middlesex.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* S.W. from *Edgware*, $11\frac{1}{4}$ from *King's Cross Stn.*
Pop. 818.

A secluded parish, chiefly remarkable in former times for Canons, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Chandos, now pulled down. It is sometimes called Little Stanmore, to distinguish it from Great Stanmore, the adjoining parish N.W. (*see*).

The manor belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, and since the dissolution has had a variety of owners. During the residence of the Duke of Chandos at Canons, the church (St. Lawrence) was pulled down, except the tower, and rebuilt (1715–20) in a classical style. It is decorated within with paintings of Scriptural subjects by Italian artists, the ceiling being powdered with stars, by Laguerre and Beluchi. The carved work is very fine, perhaps by G. Gibbons. But the most interesting feature is the organ, on which Handel played while organist of the church, 1718–1721. He lived during this time with the Duke, at Canons. On the N. side is a mortuary chapel, in which the Duke and his two successors are buried. He d. 1744: *see* his statue with those of two wives. A monument in the churchyard commemorates William Powell, d. 1780, parish clerk during Handel's residence here, a blacksmith by trade, the sound of whose anvil is said to have suggested the "Harmonious Blacksmith." (*See* Edgware.) The living is a rectory in private patronage. The register begins in 1559.

Wickham, East, Kent, S.E.

1½m. from Abbey Wood Stn., 13m. from Charing Cross Stn.
Pop. 942.

Situated about 1m. N. of the Dover road, which formerly passed through it. The village is old-fashioned and quiet, but many of the persons employed at Woolwich, 2m. N.W., live in it. The church is old, and, so far, unrestored. There are said to be some frescoes of the 13th century on the walls covered with whitewash. There are two brasses. The living is a perpetual curacy of the value of 172*l.* per annum, in private patronage.

Welling is partly in this parish and partly in Bexley. A church of a temporary kind has been erected. The village is without interest, but a handsome house in Danson Park was built about 1770. *Shooter's Hill*, 446 ft. high, is W. of the village, and bore in old times so bad a name for robberies that Hasted derives the name of *Welling* from the words "well-end," but it is certainly a Saxon mark. On the summit of the hill, which is a mass of London clay, is Severndroog Castle, a monument erected in 1784 to commemorate Sir W. James's gallantry at the taking of a fortress of that name in India. The view from the summit should be seen. The hill is a short walk along the Dover road, E. of Blackheath (*see*).

Wickham, West, Kent.

2½m. from Beckenham Stn. Pop. 844.

The village, distinguished as West Wickham Street, is some distance from the church. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, between Addington and Hayes, and there are several handsome houses, some, as the Court, of considerable antiquity. Wickham House was designed by Norman Shaw, A.R.A. At South Lodge, Chatham lived for a time. (*See Hayes.*) *Observe* the great elm tree in the village.

The CHURCH (St. John the Baptist) was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir H. Heydon, then lord of the manor. An old lich-gate forms the entrance of the churchyard. There are some good monuments of the Lennard family, two brasses, and an incised slab. *Observe* the old stained glass. The living is a rectory worth 480*l.* a year, gross, in the gift of Colonel Lennard.

West Wickham Court is close to the church. It also

was erected by Sir H. Heydon. It has been altered and enlarged, but retains its ancient character, and is a charming example of the red brick manor house of the 15th century. The view of the Court from the churchyard is worth seeing.

Willesden, Middlesex, N.W.

5½m. from Euston Square Stn. Pop. 15,869.

Owing to the convenient access by rail from all parts of London, Willesden has been changed in a few years from a place of rural seclusion into a bustling suburb. The manor has always belonged to St. Paul's, but having been divided in the 12th century, it furnishes titles for no fewer than eight prebends, the principal being *Harlesden*, about ½m. N. of the Junction Station. *Brondesbury* is 2m. S., and is wholly covered by the outskirts of London.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) is ancient, but has suffered much from additions and restorations. It can hardly be recognized in Woodburn's view, taken in 1807. It contains fragments of all styles since the Conquest. *See* the font, probably Norman. There are five brasses and several old monuments. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and worth 320*l.* per annum, gross.

There are few old houses left, and, besides the church, little to see; but some pleasant walks through green lanes remain, with good views of the hills S.W.

Wimbledon, Surrey, S.W.

7¼m. from Waterloo Stn. Pop. 9087.

To reach the Common, ascend the hill from the Railway Station and pass through the town.

HISTORY.—*Wibbandun* was the site of a battle between Ceawlin, King of Wessex, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in the year 568, when the Kentish men were defeated. It is not certain, though very probable, that the battlefield was at Wimbledon, where Cæsar's Camp, so called, existed until our own day, and is not yet perhaps wholly obliterated. The place is not mentioned in D.S., when it was part of the Archbishop's manor of Mortlake (*see*). It was taken from Archbishop Cranmer by Henry VIII., and was held successively, among others, by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Queen Catharine Parr, Cardinal Pole, Sir

C. Hatton, Sir T. Cecil, Queen Henrietta Maria, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who bequeathed it to her grandson, John Spencer, ancestor of the present Earl Spencer, who recently sold it. The manor house was visited by many sovereigns, and has been repeatedly engraved, but was taken down by the Duchess, and its successor burnt in 1785, and never rebuilt. Swift, in his letters, called it the finest place about London. The Park has been almost all cut up into villas.

The CHURCH (St. Mary's) was built, with the exception of the chancel, in 1788, and rebuilt in 1833. In 1860 the chancel suffered the same fate, and nothing now remains of the old church. The chapel of Wimbledon House is to the S. of chancel, and contains some monuments of the Cecil's and others. There are some large tombs in the churchyard. *Observe* the vault of Hopkins, a usurer, immortalized by Pope. He made a will similar to that of Thellusson, but it was set aside by the Lord Chancellor. The register begins in 1573. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: income, gross, 400*l*. There are three or more district churches.

The old village has disappeared in a crowd of villas. One fine old house, in the occupation of Dr. H. Sandwith, C.B., is near the church, and several, worthy of notice by admirers of "Queen Anne," are round the Common. In one of them W. Wilberforce spent his boyhood while he attended Wimbledon School. It is on the S. side. In another, on the W. side, died J. Horne Tooke. 1812. The Common stretches N.W. towards Putney Common, which it adjoins. On the W. side is "Cæsar's Camp," now almost obliterated by its owner, a Mr. Drax, who has been restrained, when too late, by an injunction in Chancery. A good summary of various opinions as to its origin may be found in Mr. Thorne's 'Environs,' vol. ii. p. 705, to which the reader is referred. *See* the view S.W. towards Coombe Wood, and S. towards the Epsom Downs.

For walks in the neighbourhood, *see* under Walking Excursions, p. 119.

Woodford, Essex.

10*m.* from Liverpool Street Stn. Pop. 4611.

A large parish, the greater part of which was within the forest. (*See* Waltham and Epping, &c.) Church End is the village about the church (St. Margaret's), a

poor little building of the early part of the present century. A yew tree, said to be the largest within 12m. of London, is in the churchyard. It measures 14 ft. at 3 ft. from the ground, and spread in Woodburn's time, seventy years ago, 180 feet. The living is a rectory, in the gift of Earl Cowley; net income, 450*l*.

Woolwich, Kent, S.E.

10m. from Charing Cross Stn. Pop. 35,557.

There are three stations at Woolwich, namely, the Arsenal, the Dockyard, and the Town. The last is reached from Liverpool or Fenchurch Street to North Woolwich, and across the Thames by a ferry.

About 270 acres of this parish are situated on the right, and 330 on the left, or Essex, bank of the river; but North Woolwich is in Essex, and is not in the parish. It used to be said that more wealth went through Woolwich than through any other place in the world, referring to its situation on both sides of the river below London.

HISTORY.—The meaning of the name has not been determined. The manor of Eltham was held to extend over a great part of the parish. The first fact of importance in the history of what was previously a mere village, is the establishment of the Dockyard in the reign of Henry VIII. The King here witnessed the launch of a vessel of 1500 tons, 1515. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth also witnessed a launch. Pepys frequently speaks of the Dockyard, and complains of the extravagance of the King's service there. After the introduction of steam and ironclads, Woolwich Dockyard was found too small, and was closed in 1869. The Arsenal is probably contemporary with the Dockyard, which it has survived. It is the only one in the kingdom, and occupies several hundred acres here and in Plumstead, the powder magazines being some distance off in the Marshes.

The **CHURCH** (St. Mary Magdalen) is well situated on an eminence in the middle of the town. It was built in 1726–39, and is plain and ugly. There is a monument in the churchyard to Tom Cribb, the boxer, d. 1848. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester, and worth 800*l*. a year, gross. The register dates from 1670. There are many district churches and chapels; the Garrison Chapel (St. George's) being worth a visit

from the fantastic but not altogether unsuccessful attempt of its architects, Messrs. Wyatt, to adapt the Italian Gothic style to modern materials and requirements.

The great object of interest in Woolwich is, of course, the Arsenal. To visit it an order must be obtained from the War Office, Pall Mall, by written or personal application. Foreigners can only apply through their consuls or ambassadors. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, between 10 and 11.30, or between 2 and 4.30; but as to see everything requires upwards of two hours, morning visitors can arrange to return the same day by notice when their tickets are given up.

There are four departments: 1. The Laboratory; 2. The Gun Factory; 3. The Carriage Factory; and 4. The Stores. The chief objects of interest may be briefly enumerated as follows, under each department:—

1. The Laboratory. It contains the Pattern Room, worth seeing, containing all kinds of shot, cartridges, &c.—the Workshop, the Cap Factory, the Rifle Factory, and the Saw Mill.

2. The Gun Factory, where the “Woolwich Infants” are made, consists of the Coiling Mill, the Great Furnace, the Nasmyth Hammer, weight 40 tons, and various other places connected with gun-casting. This is by far the most interesting part of the Arsenal, and the visitor whose time is limited will do well to confine his attention to it alone.

3. The Carriage Department contains saw-mills, lathes, a main forge, in which are sixty forges; the great shears, the Moncrieff gun carriage, the Wheel Factory, the Shoeing or Fire Pit, and a Pattern Room, as in the other departments.

4. The Stores, chiefly remarkable as exciting the visitor's wonder at the enormous quantity of materials accumulated for purposes of destruction.

The Garrison Buildings are to the S. of the Arsenal. They include the church already mentioned, and opposite the central building a Crimean Memorial by Bell, which cannot be much praised. On the W. side is a Rotunda, in which is the Artillery Museum, which is well worth seeing. It is open to visitors every day, without tickets, except for an hour between 1 and 2. The armour is only second to that in the Tower of London. *See* the suit said to have belonged to the Chevalier Bayard, a

cannon of the 14th century, such as is seen in illuminations of Froissart; foreign and Oriental cannons, early breech-loaders, rifles of the 16th century, relics of the "Royal George," and many other objects very similar to those in the Tower.

The Royal Military Academy is on the side of the Common, rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Museum. The building was designed by Wyattville. Here the Duke of Connaught was educated. The Common is used for exercising troops, but the public have access to it.

Woolwich, North, Essex, E.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fenchurch Street Stn. Pop. 4000.

Generally but erroneously described as part of Kent. The marshes to the E. are reckoned in Kent, but North Woolwich is in the parish of West Ham and county of Essex. The Victoria Docks are close to the little town, and a great proposed extension eastward to Gallion's Reach will make an island of the ground on which it stands. The N. Woolwich Gardens are a summer resort. There is a pier, from which a steam ferry crosses the river to Woolwich. St. John's, and several other churches, belong either to East Ham or to Woolwich, according to their situation E. or W. of the town.

SOME SPECIMENS OF WALKING EXCURSIONS,

*Limited to 6 miles, or thereabouts, and suitable for
half-holidays.*

BARNET.

1. From High Barnet Stn., through Chipping Barnet Street, up the hill, past the church (p. 18) by Hadley (p. 57) to Hadley Wood; thence by Beech Hill and Trent Parks (p. 48) to the Ridge Road, and S. to Old Park Stn., or by Baker Street to Enfield (p. 47).—About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

2. From Mill Hill Stn., Great Northern Railway, by Highwood Hill (p. 84) to East Barnet and Barnet Railway Stn.—About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

BROMLEY.

1. Through Shortlands (p. 21), Langley Park, and Wickham Street (p. 111) to Addington. Thence (*see* p. 14) by several alternative routes to Croydon (p. 35).—About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

2. To LEWISHAM. (*See* Chislehurst, No. 3.)

3. To CHISLEHURST. (*See* Chislehurst, No. 4.)

4. To ORPINGTON. (*See* Chislehurst, No. 5.)

5. BECKENHAM. (*See* Chislehurst, No. 6.)

6. To HAYES (p. 66), 2m. thence to Orpington. (*See* Chislehurst, No. 5.)

CHISLEHURST.

1. By train to Chislehurst (p. 31). Thence S.E. 2m. to St. Mary Cray (p. 33), and N.E. by the valley of the Cray, through St. Paul's Cray, 1m. (p. 34); Foot's Cray, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and North Cray to Bexley Stn., 2m. (p. 23).—About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

2. Or turn S. at St. Mary Cray, and 2m. to Orpington Stn.

3. From Chislehurst Railway Stn. turn W. over the hill to Bickley, Widmore, and Bromley (p. 25), 2m.

Thence N. by Bromley High Street to Southend and Lewisham (p. 80) 4m.—About 6m.

4. From Chislehurst Common through Sundridge by Elmsted Lane, and thence S.W. to Bromley (p. 25) Stn., about 3m. These two walks (Nos. 3, 4) may be combined by using a return ticket from Chislehurst, and omitting the walk to Lewisham.

5. From Chislehurst to Bromley Stn., through Bromley High Street S., either over Hayes Common (p. 66) or (p. 25) to Keston Lodge (p. 74), and turning E. through Crofton Woods to Orpington Stn.—5m. from Bromley, or $6\frac{3}{4}$ from Chislehurst.

6. Chislehurst, Bromley, to Shortlands and Beckenham (p. 21).—About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

DULWICH.

1. Dulwich (p. 39) by Penge Road to Sydenham Hill and Crystal Palace (p. 99), 2m. Past the Crystal Palace to Norwood Church, 1m. Turn right down Beulah Hill to Lower Streatham (p. 98), Streatham Common, Tooting Common (p. 99), Bedford Hill to Balham Stn.—About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

2. By Dulwich Lane to Forest Hill, Sydenham (p. 99) by Perry Hill to Bushey Green and Lewisham (p. 80).—About 5m.

GREENWICH.

1. By river steamer to Greenwich (p. 59), passing Deptford (p. 38). On foot through Greenwich Hospital, up the hill, over Blackheath, to Morden College (p. 29). Thence by Kidbrook Church, over the green and fields S.E. to Well Hall. Thence due S. to Eltham (p. 44). Thence S. to the Stn.—About $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

2. Back from Eltham Palace by Middle Park (p. 46) to the Lee Road (Eltham Road, Lee) and Lee Stn. (p. 80).—About $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

3. From Eltham Street (p. 44), turning to the S. opposite Eltham Park, across the railroad, and up the hill to Chislehurst Common (p. 31) and on past Camden Place to Chislehurst Stn.—About $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.

4. Through Charlton (p. 28), Woolwich (p. 114), Plumstead (p. 89), Bostall Hill, to Abbey Wood Stn. (p. 13).—About $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.

HIGHGATE.

1. From Holloway Stn., up Highgate Hill (p. 68), by the road along the ridge to the "Spaniards," and on to Hampstead (p. 59), 4m., returning to town by Kilburn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther (p. 61).

2. To Hornsey (p. 70), by Crouch End (p. 71), and thence to Muswell Hill (p. 70), returning by train from Wood Green (p. 102).—About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

KEW.

1. From Kew Stn. (p. 74), through the Gardens to Richmond (p. 92). Over the bridge to Twickenham (p. 103); along the Thames bank, past Strawberry Hill to Teddington (p. 100); to the N. gate of Bushey Park, through the Horse Chestnut Avenue to Hampton Court (p. 61); home by Hampton Court Stn., East Molesey (p. 61).—About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

PLUMSTEAD.

From Plumstead Stn. (p. 89) by the church to Bostall Heath; thence keeping Abbey Wood (p. 13) on the left, to Belvedere; thence to Erith (p. 90).—About 4m.

RICHMOND.

1. Through Richmond (p. 92), Richmond Park, S.E. to Coombe Wood Stile; through Coombe Wood (p. 76) to Wimbledon, and Wimbledon Stn. (p. 112).—About 6m.

2. From Mortlake Stn., by East Sheen (p. 85) to the Sheen Gate, 1m. across the Park, 2m. to Ham Common (p. 78), returning through Petersham (p. 87) to Richmond Stn.—About 5m.

EXCURSIONS

Beyond the Twelve-mile Circle to

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Bishop's Hatfield, Herts.

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from King's Cross Stn. Pop. 3998.

The railway to Hatfield crosses the 12m. circle at Wrotham Park, left. (*See Hadley.*) Potter's Bar and South Mims Stn. is at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Hertfordshire is entered; Hatfield Park comes down to the railway 3m. farther, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond is Hatfield itself. *See* on right the view of the hill on which the house stands, immediately before entering the station. The town is on a steep slope, and is not very interesting, but a few old or picturesque houses are in the main street. On the right near the summit is the church, and close behind are the trees of the Park, the entrance to which is by an old gateway immediately in front.

HISTORY.—The name clearly refers to the situation on the top or "head" of the hill. The addition of "Bishops" is explained by the fact that after Hatfield had for many centuries—traditionally, from the time of King Edgar, 959-975—belonged to the Abbey of Ely; the Abbot in 1108 was made Bishop of Ely, and Hatfield became one of his country seats. In 1538 Henry VIII. exchanged it with Bishop Goodrich, and the house was used by Edward VI. as an occasional residence. The early years of Elizabeth were spent at Hatfield, who lived here in a kind of captivity during Queen Mary's reign. She is said to have been reading under an oak, still pointed out in the Park, when the news of her accession was brought. As this was late in November, 1558, she must have been

of a hardy constitution. Ten years later she again visited Hatfield. In 1603 James I. gave it to Sir Robert Cecil, younger son of Queen Elizabeth's Minister, Lord Burleigh, and Lord Treasurer, in exchange for Theobalds. He built the house between 1605 and 1611, and it has since remained in the possession of his descendants, the Earls and Marquesses of Salisbury. In 1835 the W. wing was burnt, the Dowager Marchioness perishing in the flames; but it has been rebuilt.

The church derives its dedication to St. Etheldreda from Ely Cathedral. It is well worth a visit, though it has suffered terribly by "restoration." It is large, and, if anything, too well lighted, and the newness conferred on it by Mr. Brandon, the architect, conveys an unpleasing impression. The old church had Norman features, but was mainly Decorated; but the spire, exterior walls, porch, roof, chancel arch, reredos, and windows are new. Indeed, it would not be easy to find any old features. The pulpit was given by Mr. Wynn Ellis, whose pictures were bequeathed to the National Gallery. Like the reredos, it has a foreign and unsatisfactory, but gorgeous, appearance. The Salisbury Chapel contains the Lord Treasurer's monument, Italian in design, but very fine. He d. 1612, and is represented in his robes of office. On the opposite side of the chancel is the Brocket, or rather the Ponsbourne, Chapel, in which some former owners are commemorated.

The House is approached from the town by an archway, in which is the porter's lodge. The first court is of the time of the Bishops, and is built of red brick, in a simple style of Gothic. The whole house was in the same style in the time of Elizabeth. Opposite the entrance is the Bishop's Hall, now strangely used as a stable, and fitted with stalls. *See* the open timber roof. It has been remarked that since the time of Caligula no horses have been so well lodged. Passing out of this court we reach the N. front. *See* the avenue on the left, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, leading out beyond the town to the Lea. The façade was designed by Thorpe, according to the best judges. The central tower, 70 ft. high, bears in its parapet the date 1611, and is decorated with the arms of the first Earl. The whole design includes a central building and two wings in the form of half an H, the wings projecting towards the S., so as to enclose three sides of a court. The *State*

Rooms consist of the *Hall*, 50 ft. by 30; the *Grand Staircase*, with carved balustrades and heraldic beasts bearing shields; the *Gallery*, 163 ft. by 20 (*see* the plaster ceiling); the *Great Chamber* (*see* the chimney-piece, with statue of James I.); the *Library*, a handsome room, containing, among other literary curiosities, the State papers and letters of the first Cecils. The family portraits scattered through the rooms are too numerous to be described in detail. *See* the Lord Treasurer and his elder brother, the Earl of Exeter, said to be by *Zuccherò*; Mary, first Marchioness of Salisbury, by *Reynolds*, and curious pictures of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and others, some of very doubtful authenticity. The Park is beautifully varied and undulating. The gardens should be seen, if only for the views they afford of the house, sometimes rising above the trees and clipped hedges, the rich red of the brickwork harmonizing with the dark-green yews; sometimes reflected in the calm water of a sheltered pond. Evelyn ('Diary,' i. 43) speaks with praise of the "well watered and planted" garden and vineyard of his time. The first Marchioness (mentioned twice above) was a noted agriculturist, and had a little farm of seventeen acres for experiments.

Hatfield is enough for one day's excursion, but may, if time is valuable, be taken in the afternoon in combination with a visit to St. Albans in the morning. (*See* St. Albans Excursion, p. 124.)

Knole, Kent.

1m. from Sevenoaks Stn., 22m. from Charing Cross Stn.

There are charming views along the line on both sides after New Cross is passed. At Chislehurst Stn. (*see*) the church spire on the right is that of Bickley (p. 26). A few miles further is Orpington Stn. *See* the view, left, along the valley towards St. Mary Cray (p. 33). A long cutting ends at Chelsfield Stn., 15½m., after which two tunnels conduct the railway through the chalk hills to Halstead Stn., 17m., whence may be seen, on right, the woods of Chevening, and a long valley running towards Westerham. Dunton Green is 2½m. farther, and from here, on left, may be seen the village and church of Otford, where the Archbishops had a palace, of which a

tower, visible from the line, remains. On the bare hills in the distance, left, is Wrotham, where they had another house. In front is the hamlet of St. John's, a district of Sevenoaks, where there is a station (L.C.D.R., from Victoria 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.). On right, after passing Dunton Green, *see* Riverhead, a pretty village, near which are Chipsted Place, and Montreal, the seat of Earl Amherst. The Station at Sevenoaks is at the foot of the hill on which the town stands, but villas have recently been built all along the road to the top. The street contains some handsome old houses, one on the right, before reaching the church, being probably Elizabethan. The church (St. Nicholas) is on the right. It is large and handsome. There are some good monuments, including a tablet to W. Lambarde, d. 1601, who wrote a 'Perambulation of Kent,' formerly in Greenwich Church, but removed here 1718. There are also some quaint epitaphs on grave-stones. It is worth while to ascend the lofty tower, as it affords a charming view over Knole Park, and, among the sand-hills towards Brasted, Sundridge, and Westerham. Nearly opposite the church is the entrance to Knole Park, a modest swing gate; and just beyond it, on the same side, the Grammar School, founded in 1418 by Sir W. Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, son of W. Rumsched, whose change of name has led to his being usually described as a foundling. The most remarkable scholar was George Grote, the historian.

Knole Park is now only open to the public under great restrictions. It must be allowed that too much advantage was taken of it for school feasts and other excursionist parties from London. But from the paths, to which a visitor is confined, much that is of interest and beauty may be seen without trespass. The house was mainly built by Abp. Bouchier, d. 1486, and Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, d. 1608, and is a quaint mixture of the Perp. Gothic of the 15th century and the early Italian or Classical style of the 17th century. The front, seen from the approach, is of the later period, except the gate. There is a fine oriel in the Inner Gate, at the opposite side of the first or Green Court, with the badge of Abp. Bouchier among its decorations. The Inner Court is chiefly of Lord Dorset's building, and has his initials on the lead pipes. The Hall is of Bouchier's work, as is the Chapel and a room for a chaplain bearing his motto

over the mantel-piece. The rooms formerly shown were the *Brown Gallery*, 88 ft. long; *Lady Betty Germaine's Chamber*; the *Spangled Bedroom*; the *Billiard Room*, a continuation of the Gallery; the *Venetian Bedroom*; the *Organ Room*, forming a kind of Gallery for the Chapel, and hung with fine old tapestry; the *Ball Room*, hung with full-length portraits of great interest; the *Dining Room*, below the Ball Room, also hung with a large collection of portraits of poets; a suite of *Drawing Rooms*, ending in the so-called *Cartoon Gallery*, in which poor copies from *Raphael's* cartoons have displaced a magnificent series of pieces of tapestry of early German work. As admission is now denied, the visitor must content himself with seeing the exterior. Start from the entrance towards the N. At the corner observe a fine barn of the Archbishop's time, and on the other hand the "Duchess Walk," an oak avenue. Proceed E., passing entrance to Wood Court, and observing curious medley of styles. In the N.E. corner was a "gaol" for the Archbishop's servants. Farther on, a pleasant avenue of beeches leads to the end of the ancient "Pleasance," where turn S., not failing to look on left at the fine old trees. About midway along this side, observe, through the railings, fine view of the E. front, and a pointed doorway leading into the Water Court. Then following the wall along the S. side, a gate is reached from which a good view can be had of the fine bay windows of the garden front. They are the windows of the Cartoon Gallery.

The *Park* is full of fine old trees, many of which may be seen without trespassing from the path. Turning left from the entrance gate, observe the giant beeches. The avenue past them leads to a stile in the Park, by which access may be had to the street of Sevenoaks.

If time permits, it is worth while to walk through the town along the S. road, or to go by a path through the Park, to the brow of the hill overlooking the Weald. The view is probably unequalled in England.

St. Albans, Herts.

20m. from St. Pancras Stn. Pop. 8298.

The route from Euston Square Station is 4m. longer, but the station at St. Albans is nearer the town. To see the place well, both stations may be used—one for arrival and the other for departure—but some trains from the London and North-Western Station go to the Great

Northern Station, and should be inquired for, as the line between the two stations is interesting.

HISTORY.—The Abbey, round which the town grew up, was founded by Offa II., King of Mercia, in 793, to commemorate the supposed discovery of the bones of a Roman martyr, beheaded in 296. It is recorded by the venerable Bede that a church in St. Alban's honour already existed. The Abbey stood in the parish of St. Andrew. The story of the discovery of relics is not worth sifting. A Roman cemetery was probably on the hill, outside the walls of the ancient *Verulam*, and here bones would be found in the 8th century without much difficulty. The first Abbot, Willigod, was of the blood royal, as were the second and third. Paul, of Caen, in Normandy, was brought over by William I., 1077, and the subsequent Abbots of most note were John of Berkhamstead, 1291; Thomas de la Mare, 1349; John de la Moote, 1396; John Whethamsted, 1420–1451; Thomas Wolsey, 1521; and Richard Boreman, who surrendered the Abbey to Henry VIII. The Abbey lands were among the richest in England, and would be worth, at the modern rate, about 300,000*l.* a year. The buildings were pulled down in a search for treasure, and even the church would have been destroyed had not the townspeople bought it to use as a substitute for St. Andrew's, which had stood on the N. side, but was pulled down in the wreck of the Abbey. The Abbot and twenty monks survived to be reinstated by Queen Mary. They were again turned out, and the work of destruction completed under Elizabeth and James I., and now only the gateway survives of the domestic buildings. The town has never been of importance, but a royal hunting lodge stood where Kingsbury Tower is now. The old tower, a picturesque but dilapidated building in the market place, was ruthlessly destroyed a few years ago, under the name of "restoration." Restoration has also attacked the Abbey, where the great tower was in danger of falling. It has been saved, but the look of antiquity was sacrificed. The latest event in the history of St. Albans is the formation of a new bishopric, of which the Abbey church has been made the cathedral, the town being promoted to the rank of a city by royal patent, 1877. The Bishop of Rochester has been translated to the new See.

As a walk over the site of *Verulam* is indispensable,

the visitor is recommended to husband his resources by not going over the ground twice. Ascending the hill from the London and North-Western Railway Station, he will observe on the right Sopwell Lane, leading to the ruins of a Nunnery, over which the literary and sporting author of the 'Boke of St. Albans,' Juliana Berners, was prioress. The ruins are hardly worth a visit, and may be seen on the branch railway on the way to Hatfield. (*See* p. 122.) In the Key Field, between the town and the priory, was fought the first battle of St. Albans, 1455. Passing on up Holywell Hill, *observe* on left a fine view of the E. end of the Abbey. On the right is the "Peahen," an ancient hostelry, still containing some Perp. features. Here tradition says Henry VIII. and Anne Bullen were privately married. Leaving the Abbey behind for the present we pass through the market place, observing Kingsbury Tower (*see* previous page) on left. About 100 yards farther N. is a road to the right, Marlborough Lane. Here see the Almshouses, good examples of Queen Anne, endowed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Here was previously the Manor House, a school in which Dr. Doddridge was educated. Opposite the Almshouse a gate leads into the churchyard of St. Peter's, a curious-looking church, which has been already visible from the market place. The bodies of the knights killed in 1455 and 1461, in the two great battles between the partisans of York and Lancaster, were buried in the church, but the chancel and transepts were pulled down at the beginning of this century and their monuments destroyed. The second battle took place on Barnard's Heath, just beyond the church. There is little to see in the church. Returning by the W. side of the market place, *observe*, left, some quaint houses, spared when Kingsbury was restored. On reaching George Street, turn right, looking for views of the Abbey through the archways on the left. At the end of the street is Rome Land, an open space, as its name (*room land*) denotes. Here George Tankerville, a Protestant, was burned, 1555. *Observe* fine view of the Abbey. The church of St. Andrew stood in the churchyard, left. Passing by the Abbey, proceed to the gate, the fine Perp. building about fifty yards W. of the church. This was a gaol for many years, but King Edward's Grammar School was recently removed to it from the Lady Chapel. The gate led to the chief court of the

Abbey; in the field beyond it the hillocks mark the site of the domestic buildings. *Observe* fine view of nave from the S. It is the longest cathedral in England, being 535 feet from the W. door to the E. end of the Lady Chapel. Canterbury Cathedral is 514 feet. There is a path along the south side, which leads past the transept to the entrance. *Observe* a fine yew tree in the open space before the door. Here stood cloisters and a chapter house. *See* the ancient brickwork in the walls. A passage leads through the church between the E. end and the Lady Chapel to the town. The chapel is undergoing restoration, and is not open to the public. It was an interesting building, panelled, and containing much curious sculpture. The removal of the panelling has not revealed much that was not visible before, and the look of newness the chapel is rapidly acquiring cannot be admired. The windows have suffered much, as the old tracery was very fine. In a cupboard in this chapel, while it was a school, Mr. Blades discovered some rare books and fragments printed by Caxton.

Returning to the entrance of the church by the yew tree, the south aisle of the choir is reached. *Observe* in front the blue and gold iron "grylle," by which a sight was afforded to pilgrims of the shrine of St. Alban. The arched tomb is that of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, brother of Henry V., d. 1447. The Saint's Chapel is entered by some steps. The fragments of the shrine, a fine work of the 13th century, were discovered among the masonry filling up various archways, and have been cleverly put together, without any attempt at falsification under the name of restoration, by Mr. Chapple, clerk of the works. *Observe* sculpture at the W. end, representing the beheading of St. Alban; also the Watch Tower of carved oak, in which guards were constantly placed to prevent any robbery of the offerings at the shrine. Two doors led through the screen, as at Westminster Abbey, to the choir. Here *see* on right, N. side, the fine chantry of Abbot Ramryge, appropriated as a burial place by the Ffarington family. *See* on S. side similar but plainer chantry of Abbot Wheathampsted, d. 1463, in which is deposited the fine Flemish brass of Abbot de la Mare, d. 1396. The floor is almost covered with brasses, or stones in which brasses have been laid. The new tiling is extremely unpleasant and incongruous,

especially to those who remember the old. *Observe* the roof of wooden groining, finely painted. The pulpit formerly stood at the N.E. corner. It was of oak, handsomely carved, but has been removed by the restorers. *See* the great arches, Norman or earlier work. The N.E. pier gave way some years ago, and has been rebuilt with success by Sir G. G. Scott. The transepts (Norman, possibly Saxon) have been entirely scraped, plastered, and otherwise illtreated, and present now an appearance of newness quite deceptive. At the end of the S. transept *see* a fine door and remains of the entrance to the Abbot's lodgings. At the N. end of the transept is a door leading to the staircase to the top of the tower. It is worth while to ascend, as the view is very fine. The tower is 144 feet high. *Observe* the heaped-up brickwork. The bricks were brought from the old Roman city in the valley below. The nave is of three periods. The whole northern side is Norman. *Observe* the paintings on the piers, discovered by Mr. Waller. The south side is Dec., of great richness, but unfinished at W. end. The E. part was built between 1323 and 1349. The mouldings of four arches rest on heads, said to be those of Edward III., his queen, the Abbot of St. Albans, and his prior. *Observe* the shields above; they are the arms of Mercia, England, Edward the Confessor, and the Abbey. The roof is flat. Part of it has been cleared of the black and white paint, and is found to contain fine heraldic and other decorations. There is a record over the west door of the removal of the courts from Westminster to St. Albans, owing to the plague in 1543 and 1589. There are several curious monuments and epitaphs. *Observe* that on easternmost column in honour of John Jones, d. 1686; and one on Thomas Sheppard, d. 1776. The W. porch is very fine, of the E.E. period, 1195-1214, and so far unrestored.

Leaving the church by the W. door, cross to the gateway already described. Thence proceed by Romeland Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to St. Michael's Church, which stands on the site of Verulam. The church was in a very dilapidated state until 1867, when all traces of antiquity were as far as possible removed, and with them all that was picturesque or interesting. There are still, however, Roman bricks in the masonry, and the tower, of very patched work, has been spared. *Observe* the gable of a

south chapel with half-timbered work, an imitation of what really existed before the "restoration." The modern buttresses are very disfiguring. The interior is so much disguised with new plaster and new woodwork as not to be worth a visit, except for the sake of Bacon's monument. He is represented in his chair, and with his hat on, and the epitaph below contains the words "Sic sedebat" (So he sat). He died in 1624 at Highgate. (*See.*) All the woodwork, &c., which could have been of his time, including a pew said to be his, were removed by the restoration, but his arms are in an adjoining window.

From St. Michael's return a few yards, observing the gate of Gorhambury on the left, and passing through a stile on right follow a path along the Ver. The slope on the right was the site of Verulam. *Observe* fragments of walls. Crossing the river by a foot-bridge, turn S. by a pretty walk, observing on right the massive fragments of Roman masonry, and, left, the deep fosse. At the summit of the slope turn left along the ridge, and observe the fine views of the town and cathedral on the opposite hill, much marred, however, by the new look of the great tower. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. walking brings us to St. Stephen's, a new church, built 1861 on the site and lines of a very ancient structure, under the name of restoration. All that was interesting has thus been falsified, and it is now impossible to distinguish the genuine features. The churchyard is pretty. Here Roman interments have been found, and probably this was a cemetery outside the walls of Verulam. The road here is on the old Watling Street. From St. Stephen's Church to the railway station is only a few minutes' walk.

In returning it will be well to take a train which goes from this to the Great Northern Station, observing on left the ruins of Sopwell Priory. Hence to Hatfield is a short journey, and the excursionist may alight and see the Park and House, or continue his way to London, as he pleases.

Windsor, Berks.

21m. from Paddington Stn. Pop. 7176, exclusive of the Castle, which has a pop. of 408.

There are four ways of going to Windsor:—1. By river; 2. By road; 3. By Great Western Railway from

Paddington; and, 4. By South-Western Railway from Waterloo.

1. For places on the Thames, as far as Hampton Court and Bushey Park, 22m., *see*. After passing Hampton, the Middlesex Waterworks are on the right, the chimney greatly disfiguring the landscape. At 26m. on the left, is Walton, a pretty town, very ancient, well situated near a large common, and close to Ashley and Oatlands Parks. At the Bridge was an old ford, said to be that crossed by Julius Caesar. Weybridge Lock is at 29m. The town is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. inland to left. Here, near the Common, was buried in a vault under the Roman Catholic Chapel, Louis Philippe, Queen Amelie, and several other members of the Orleans family. They were removed in 1876 to France. At Chertsey, left, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., was a great Abbey, of which scarcely anything remains. Here the body of Henry VI. was first buried, but was removed some years later to Windsor. At Laleham, right, 32m., Thomas Arnold lived before he became Master of Rugby. At 34m. is Staines, right, an uninteresting but pretty town, from which a pleasant walk may be made to the summit of Cooper's Hill, where there is a fine view. At Staines, Buckinghamshire is entered on right. 1m. beyond Staines is Runnymede, left, and, just before reaching the 37th mile, Magna Charta Island. It is a question whether the meadow or the island was the scene of King John's meeting with his barons, 1215. The best authorities are in favour of Runnymede. At 37m. the boundary of Berkshire, left, is reached. Old Windsor, where probably a king's house stood in Saxon times, is at 38m. The views of the Great Park are very fine, left. Opposite Datchet, 41m., right, is Datchet Mead, where the Merry Wives of Windsor threw Falstaff into the river. Round a long bend of 2m. past Eton, we at length reach the so-called Fifteen Arch Bridge at Windsor.

2. By road we pass the 12m. circle at Hounslow, proceeding thence N.W. 3m. to Harlington, where near the church porch is a fine yew, celebrated in prose and verse. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is Longford, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of which is Harmondsworth, where *see* a fine timber barn, 191 feet long by 38 feet wide, probably of the fifteenth century. 1m. further is Colnbrook, where Edward III. met the Black Prince on his return with his prisoner John, King of France, 1357. Here the road enters Buckinghamshire,

and the traveller may proceed by Slough, where he turns S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Windsor, or turning to the left to Horton, go by Datchet, over the Bridge and through the Park into the town.

3. The Great Western Railway crosses the 12m. circle at Southall (*see*), and goes on by Hayes, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; West Drayton, 13m.; Langley, 16m., where there is an interesting church, with a library in it, to Slough, 18m., whence the branch line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., runs to Windsor, crossing the Thames by a bridge and reaching the town after a long bend, from which, left, good views are to be had, close to the Castle.

4. The South-Western Railway crosses the Thames at Richmond, and runs nearly straight from Twickenham to Staines, by Feltham Station, $14\frac{3}{4}$ m., which adjoins Hanworth, where, in Hanworth Park, the Perkins' sale of books took place in 1873, when two copies of the first edition of the 'Vulgate' fetched respectively 3400*l.* and 2690*l.*, the two highest prices ever given for a book. At Staines, a line to left passes Egham, 21m., to Virginia Water Station, 23m., from which Windsor Forest may be reached; a line to right goes by Wraysbury Station, $21\frac{3}{4}$ m., the nearest for Magna Charta Island (*see* previous page) to Datchet, and crossing the Thames at 25m. reaches Windsor about a furlong from the Castle. This is the most convenient station for Eton.

HISTORY.—Windsor has grown up round the Castle. At first the town was only a hamlet of Clewer. The Kings before the Norman Conquest seem to have had a house at Old Windsor, but when William I. built his castle on the hill in Clewer, he continued the use of the old name, which has generally but questionably been taken in its original form, *Windleshore*, to denote the winding course of the Thames at this point. The great mound, with its low-walled keep, was one of a series of fortifications which included Wallingford, Farnham, Guildford, and Berkhamsted, by which, with the Tower of London, William provided for the defence of the most important district of the island. Henry III. made great improvements and alterations, and the oldest existing remains are of his time. The King's residence was in the Lower Ward, the mound and Round Tower being its most easterly part. The Bell Tower contains a prison of this period. Henry III., in 1265, imprisoned

Sir Thomas FitzThomas, the Mayor of London, at Windsor. Edward III. was born here in 1312, and lived much in the Castle during his long reign. There are many references to tournaments and feasts in Froissart. The Order of St. George, afterwards named the Garter, was instituted at Windsor in 1344, a date which makes it by far the earliest knightly order now surviving in Europe. Under Edward III. the Upper Ward became the royal residence, and the Round Tower was rebuilt. He made the chapel a deanery, and enlarged it. Here he had at one time, as his prisoners of war, David, King of Scots, and John, King of France. Under Henry V. the young James I., King of Scots, was here for many years. Henry VI. was born at Windsor. Edward IV. built part of the present chapel, which was finished by Henry VII., who added the finely groined roof. Under Henry VIII. the poet Earl of Surrey was imprisoned in the Round Tower. Elizabeth added considerably to the buildings, and it was a favourite residence of the Stewarts, Charles II. in particular spending large sums on it. James II. made a Roman Catholic Chapel of the building known as Wolsey's Tombhouse (*see* next page). The next three kings seldom lived at Windsor, but it was occasionally inhabited by Queen Anne. George III. lived constantly in the Castle, and we have a graphic account in the memoirs of Madame D'Arblay and Mrs. Delany of the discomforts of the royal dwelling. George IV. made great alterations, employing Wyatt, on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood with the name of Wyattville. He was the progenitor of our modern restorers, and only exceeded them in mischief because he was first in the field. He left little old work at Windsor, and of that little Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., and Mr. Salvin have removed the greater part. But Windsor is now a truly noble, if not an ancient palace, well situated, roomy, convenient, and worthy of the monarch of a great country.

The visitor enters the Lower Ward by King Henry VIII.'s Gate. He will probably proceed at once to St. George's Chapel. It is open every day from twelve till four. *Observe* in the choir the banners of Knights of the Garter, and the "Garter plates" in the stalls, some of them very ancient. *See* the roof, decorated with the badge of Edward IV.; the great E. window, modern; a memorial

of the Prince Consort, d. 1861; the Queen's Closet on the N. side above the Communion Table, behind an oriel window of the time of Henry VIII., and decorated with his initials and those of Katharine of Aragon. On a stone in the centre of the choir are the names of Henry VIII., Jane Seymour, and Charles I., buried in the vault below. Close by is the tomb in which are buried George III., d. 1820; George IV., d. 1830; William IV., d. 1837; the Duke of Kent, d. 1820, and many other members of the Royal Family. Under the Queen's Closet are buried Edward IV., d. 1483; his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville, d. 1492; and Lord Hastings, beheaded 1483. On the S. side is the grave of Henry VI., d. 1471, and buried here 1485. The nave is very fine. *Observe* groining of roof. At the W. end, N. side, is the chantry containing monument of Princess Charlotte, d. 1817, by M. C. Wyatt, and near it that of King Leopold, her husband, d. 1865, buried at Brussels. The opposite chantry, S.W. end, formerly contained the tombs of the Beaufort family. They were removed in 1874 and replaced by the monument of the Duke of Kent, a joint design by Sir G. G. Scott and Herr Boehm.

The visitor will next proceed to *Wolsey's Tombhouse*, originally built by Henry VII., afterwards granted to Cardinal Wolsey, who placed in it a sarcophagus, removed to St. Paul's in 1806 for the body of Nelson. In the reign of George II. it became a free school, like the similarly placed chapel at St. Albans (*see*). It has recently been converted at great expense into a memorial of the Prince Consort, the meaning of which is not quite clear. In the centre is a lofty altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy of the Prince, who is not, however, buried here, but at Frogmore. The walls are covered with mosaics in marble, representing scriptural subjects, each panel containing the portrait of one of the Prince's children. The roof is encrusted with coloured glass mosaic; and this, as well as the reredos and the decorations of the tomb and walls, are by two Italian artists, Salviati and Triqueti. The design of the whole, which is Italian Gothic, and wholly incongruous to the style of the building itself, is by Sir Gilbert Scott. *The Tombhouse is open on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12 to 3. Tickets are not required.*

The visitor who has not time for the Albert Memorial

Chapel need not regret it, and may see the cloisters instead, of Edward III.'s period, and adjoining them, the Deanery, a quaint, picturesque building of mixed style. The N. side of St. George's Chapel should also be seen, and the red brick quadrangle appropriated to the choir and officers of the chapel, one of the most picturesque sights in the Castle, but often missed. Close by are the Hundred Steps, which may be used for convenience of access to the South Western Railway Station.

The *Round Tower* should also, if possible, be ascended. It was built by Wyattville on the old mound, which is entirely artificial. The view from it is very fine, extending, it is said, to twelve counties. Admission may be had on days when the State Apartments are shown, of which notice is given in the London papers. In the Lower Ward, *observe* the houses of the Military Knights, facing St. George's Chapel.

The *Upper Ward* is wholly modern. It lies E. of the mound and Round Tower, and is approached by the so-called "Norman Gate," of Edwardian work. The entrance to the State Apartments is on the left. The projecting porch beyond is the State entrance. The Queen's private entrance is at the S.E. corner of the court. The *State Apartments* are shown, when the Queen is absent only, every day *except Wednesday and Saturday*. Tickets may be had in the town, or in London, at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street; Colnaghi's, 14, Pall Mall East; and Wright's, 60, Pall Mall. There is also an office in the Castle, on the terrace facing the Round Tower, at the E. end of the Knights' houses.

The following are the principal rooms shown:—1. The *Audience Chamber*, ceiling by Verrio; *Mary Queen of Scots*, by Clouet. 2. The *Vandyck Room*, containing twenty-two portraits by that master. 3. The *Drawing Room*, containing landscapes by Zuccarelli. 4. The *Ante Room*, with carvings by Gibbons. 5. The *New Staircase*; and 6, the *Vestibule*, by Mr. Salvin. See Chantrey's statue of George IV. and Boehm's of the Queen. 7. The *Waterloo Gallery*, containing portraits of the eminent persons who took part in the war. 8. The *Ball Room*. 9. *St. George's Hall*, a poor imitation by Wyattville of a Gothic hall. Opening from it is the private Chapel, the organ of which is placed so as to serve for the hall as well. 10. The *Guard Room*, where see the Blenheim and Waterloo

flags, by presentation of which annually the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington hold their estates. 11. The *Queen's Presence Chamber*, hung with fine tapestry representing the history of Esther. These are all the rooms shown. The Queen's private apartments can only be seen by a private order from the Lord Chamberlain, and need not be enumerated here.

The *Park* is divided by a public road into the Home Park and the Great Park. Between them, in the hollow, is Frogmore, formerly, as its name denotes, a marsh, and probably the chief defence of the Castle on that side. The Long Walk connects the two parks, and may be followed for 3m. to Snowhill, where is a statue, by Westmacott, of George III. From this point there are fine views both of the Castle and of the adjacent forest. East of the Long Walk are the Mausoleums, where the Prince Consort and the Duchess of Kent are buried. They are not shown to the public. They are Italian-domed structures of no external beauty, but said to be gorgeously decorated within. Frogmore House, the Royal Garden, and Dairy are close by. There are many fine trees in the Park, but Hearne's Oak has disappeared. It was E. of the avenue, near Frogmore. The forest was enclosed in 1814, but the best wooded portions were taken into the Park, which now covers about 3000 acres. There are many pleasant walks through it to Englefield Green and Cooper's Hill, S.E.; or to Virginia Water, which is nearly 5m. from the Castle, all through well-wooded avenues.

A charming day's excursion may be sketched as follows:—Go to Windsor by Great Western Railway from Paddington; walk through the Castle, seeing St. George's Chapel, the Cloisters, and if it is open, the Round Tower; go on by the Long Walk, through the Great Park to Virginia Water, and return thence by South-Western Railway to Waterloo Station. This will only involve a walk of 6 or 7m.

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M A P S
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